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Continued from Mysore Province January 1874. Proceedings of Colonel SIR. R. J. MEADE, K.C.S.I., CHIEF COMMISSIONER

FOR the Month OF April 1874

DEWAN'S OFFICE
ENGLISH GENERAL RECORDS

MYSORE PROVINCE,

MAY, 1874.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

FOR THE

MONTH OF MAY, 1874.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.—*Nil*
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT

JUDICIAL.
DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.

BANGALORE:
MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1874.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 13th May 1874.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 159—18, dated Bangalore, 27th April 1874.

I have the honor to submit herewith the correspondence as per *margin, relative to the difficulty experienced in providing for the guard and escort of treasure and prisoners in the Chitaldroog District.

* From Commissioner of Nagar, No 454, dated 6th March 1874.
To Commissioner of Nagar, No. 493—93, dated 31st March 1874.

2. In para 5 of the new Police Rules it is laid down that—

"The Barr sepoys will guard all jails and lock-ups, and will undertake all escort duties," and by paras 23, 24 and 25 of Mr. Mangles' letter to you, No. 2637—265 of 12th March 1872, (extracts enclosed for ready reference) it is sufficiently clear that the relegation of these duties and the assumed efficiency of a Village Police, which as yet does not exist, were the points put forward to shew that a reduction of the Regular Police to 20 men per taluk would be feasible.

3. It was apparently presumed that the Barr Force could undertake these duties, and some of the rules were based on this supposition; but it has now been ascertained that the Barr Force is inadequate, and cannot meet such demands on it, if made.

4. If sanction however is accorded to the cost of alterations to Taluk Cutcherries so as to place the Treasury and Lock-up under one sentry, then the Treasury Barr Guard might guard both, and one of the Barr sepoys might take prisoners out to meals, &c., but more than this cannot be expected from the Barr. A Gumasta also might keep the accounts and supply rations; but then the Amildar is frequently absent from Head Quarters, and Police-men must always be available to take prisoners to the Taluk Magistrate, and to guard them in camp while under trial and to escort sentenced prisoners to the Jail. The Barr cannot be taken off the Treasury for this work, for the Military Assistant would, with good reason, object, and it would be highly injudicious to risk the safety of the treasure by detaching them. It is clear therefore that some Police will as a rule be required at the Lock-up, and I think it better to add sufficiently to the strength of the Police, and thereby enable them to perform the Government duty efficiently, than to leave matters in their present unsatisfactory position; for when the Barr Guard proceeds to District Head Quarters with treasure, a Police Guard of not less than 6 or 8 men must be placed over the Treasury, and this would, at 20 men per taluk, leave only 12 for all other duties. I am therefore of opinion that the Chitaldroog Police should be increased by about 150 men in excess of the number suggested in Mr. Mangles' scheme, the aggregate pay not to exceed the amount laid down in the Budget; the amount was intended for a thoroughly efficient body of 20 detectives who certainly do not at present exist, and who are not likely to be forth-coming for a long time to come, and therefore the pay suitable to this class of Police Officer may legitimately be appropriated to meet present emergencies. These 150 men should be distributed, not by 10 or 15 to each taluk, but according to the requirements of each taluk, as the area of some of the taluks in the Chitaldroog District reaches as high as 800 square miles, whilst others are less than 300.

5. I was under the impression that the alteration of establishment was to have been preceded by the restoration, through the aid of the Survey Department, of the Village Police, but the latter institution has yet to be resuscitated in Chitaldroog, and though I have received no official communication on the subject, I am given to understand that Patels are hereafter to receive a fixed money remuneration in that District; but the question at once arises, has any provision been at the same time made for the Talwars, without the aid of whom the Patels cannot be expected to perform the duties devolving upon them in a satisfactory and efficient manner.

6. I shall be glad to be informed, on an early date, as to the progress made by the Survey Department for the restoration of the Village Police of Chitaldroog, and the footing on which they are to be hereafter placed, as at present I know nothing on this subject; and judging from the inability of the present Police of Chitaldroog to cope with violent crime, I am led to the conclusion that matters are in an unsatisfactory condition, and that the Deputy Commissioner feels that the strength of his present Police Force is inadequate.

7. The other Districts will be dealt with in due course, and the necessary statements and report will be submitted without delay.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 454, dated Shimoga, 6th March 1874.

In forwarding herewith for consideration and orders, copy of a letter No. 786, dated 12th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, bringing to notice the insufficiency of the present Police

Force to escort the prisoners, &c., I have the honor to suggest that Captain Maltby may be allowed in his discretion to increase the Police Force, by an addition of not exceeding ten men for each taluk, and that the Military Assistant may be asked to direct the Commandant at Chitaldroog or make other arrangements, to supply the necessary guard to the taluk authorities on the occasion of the transmission of taluk *Irsals* to the District Treasury. As the Barr sepoys over the Taluk Treasury when directed to guard the Lock-up also, cannot be expected to escort the prisoners outside for purposes of nature, meals, &c., it will be found practically that a Police peon or two must always be available for such miscellaneous work, in connection with the Lock-ups.

From the Offg. Dy. Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 786, dated Camp Lokikere, 12th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the Military Assistant's docket No. 910—141 of the 5th instant, in which he says that orders have been issued by him prohibiting the Barr sepoys of the Taluk Treasury Guards from guarding the Taluk Lock-ups.

This is contrary to the ruling laid down in the Chief Commissioner's No. 5363—Judl. 127 of the 22nd December 1873, to the Judicial Commissioner, copy forwarded with your No. 557 of the 9th January 1874, in which it says that the Taluk Treasury Guard should also furnish the guard for the Lock-up, but should not be called on to escort prisoners, but that, if possible, steps should be taken for so locating the Lock-up, that one sentry should be sufficient to guard both it and the Treasury.

I accordingly issued orders to all the taluks, and directed Amildars to make arrangements in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's orders, and, if necessary, to send in estimates for any small alterations that might be required. The Police were also informed that they were to escort accused, &c., to the different Courts, and they do so, and in consequence, several Police constables from Pavagada have had to go all the way to Shimoga, with accused.

When it is laid down that the Treasury Guard is to guard the Taluk Lock-ups, it is understood as a matter of course, that they are to take the prisoners outside for purposes of nature, and to watch them while they are cooking their food, &c., as if that were not part of their duty, Police constables might, just as well at once, be employed on the Jail Guard.

What I understand is meant by Mr. Gordon, is that the present small Police Force in each taluk is not to be indented on in any way for the custody of prisoners, or men pending trial in the Taluk Lock-ups, as the mere taking them outside every morning and evening, or watching them while preparing their food, cannot be called escort duty. Should an Amildar post a case for hearing when he is out in his taluk, the Police would, of course, have to escort the accused to the Court.

I have the honor to point out to you that the present Force of twenty peons is insufficient at any time, as they have to escort parties to the Courts of the Magistrates to serve processes, and to perform "beat" duty, &c., as well as to attend the Police Officers when enquiring into cases; but for the next four or five months, they will also have to furnish the Treasury Guard as well, as all the Amildars report that they have to send in the monthly remittances of revenue to the District Treasury, and there are no men to form the escort except the Treasury Guards, and as their duty must be performed during their absence, and there is no one but the Police to do it, I have directed eight constables in each taluk to be detached solely for Treasury Guard duty, under the supervision of a Jamadar of Police. Thus there will only be twelve men available for Police duty, and I beg to request that some arrangement may be made for having the money escorted in by other Barr sepoys than the Treasury Guards, and thus relieve the small Police Force from this extra duty. These men will of course perform the Jail duties also. The Barr Guards will not of course be absent for the whole month, but having to guard the Treasury with Police, will be very inconvenient.

With regard to the point now under reference, *viz.*, the Treasury Barr Guard looking after the Taluk Lock-up, I have the honor to state that the Military Assistant has passed his order on complaints made from his men in the Molkalmuru Taluk, between whom and the newly organized Police, there have been squabbles, &c., from the very first.

I have the honor therefore to request that steps may be taken to have the Taluk Lock-up guarded by the Barr sepoys, and the Military Assistant's order rescinded, as the present Force of Police is quite insufficient for the performance of its other duties, without having this also thrust on it.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 13th May 1874.

I propose giving my reasons at an early date, for holding the number of constables to be insufficient, when submitting the report regarding the working of the Police, called for in para 5 of the Chief Commissioner's letter above alluded to.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, Genl. No. 910—Mily. 141, dated 5th February 1874.

Has the honor to forward for your information two original reports (to be returned) from the Officer in charge of the Barr Detachment at Chitaldroog, bringing to notice that the Police authorities insist upon the Barr Guard over the Taluk Treasury at Molkalmuru to perform extra duty of guarding prisoners contrary to the custom. Orders have been issued not to perform the special duty.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 493—93, dated 31st March 1874.

With reference to your letter No 454 of 12th instant, enclosing copy of letter No 786 of 12th February last, from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, applying for an increase to the Police Establishment, I have the honor to request you will ascertain from that officer, (with reference to the concluding para of his letter) whether he has submitted his report regarding the working of the Police called for in the Chief Commissioner's letter therein referred to, and to request a copy of it.

I perceive you recommend an increase of 10 peons per taluk; this however would entail a large expenditure and require the sanction of the Government of India, and before proposing any permanent revision of establishment, the Chief Commissioner considers it desirable that the Deputy Inspector General of Police should proceed as early as possible to Chitaldroog and there in company with the Deputy Commissioner visit each taluk, in view to ascertaining its requirements in regard to District and Village Police, and also that he should report on the suitability of the present rates of pay and generally on the most feasible arrangements for the improvement of the Police.

Meanwhile, however, I am anxious to get Captain Maltby's report already alluded to, and beg that it may be expedited, for on receipt of it the Deputy Inspector General will be ready to proceed.

Extract from a letter No. 2637—265, dated 12th March 1872, from the Offg. Judicial Commissioner, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

* * * *

Para 23.—I have provided for the proper distribution and allocation of the Police Force, and for the manner in which information of crime and of all events shall be communicated to them, and have strictly prohibited the deputation of constables to patrol villages or other inhabited places to seek for information and thus to interfere with the duties and responsibilities of the Village Police. At the same time I have provided for the strict supervision and control of the Village Police by responsible and trustworthy officers of the Regular Police, and the duty of Inspectors in regard to this important matter has been laid down at length.

Para 24.—The number of Police Officers and constables allotted to each taluk is small, but I am of opinion that the number is ample for the work which will devolve upon them. Besides, I think it is better far to have a few intelligent well-paid and trustworthy men who can live on their salaries than a crowd of under-paid, and therefore ignorant and unreliable men as at present, who do not and cannot live without recourse to extortion and plunder.

Para 25.—I have provided that the Barr sepoys shall be utilized for all Jail, Lock-up and Treasure escort duties, and that the Barr sepoys and the Siledar Horse shall also be available under the orders of District Magistrates on such rare occasions when the display of physical force is deemed necessary. The Barr sepoys at present guard all jails and provide all escort parties, if their numerical strength will not admit of their guarding Taluk Lock-ups, also I am of opinion that separate establishments distinct from the Police should be provided for the purpose.

* * * *

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 13th May 1874.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 174—23, dated Bangalore, 28th April 1874.

Since drafting my letter of the 27th instant, No. 159—18, I have received the *reports called for in para 5 of your letter of 22nd December last, and beg to enclose copies of them. The reports are very exhaustive and leave me little to add. From paras 15 to 19 inclusive of Captain Maltby's letter it is clear that it will be some time before the Village Police can be safely relied on to the extent contemplated, and in a large District where many out-lying villages are at a distance of 15, 20 and 25 miles from the *Kasba*, the experiment of reducing the number of constables to 20 is undoubtedly most hazardous, and the chances of detection are small, when about fifty miles heve to be travelled on foot before any Police enquiry can be commenced, half the distance to intimate that a grave crime has occurred, and the same distance back with the Police sent to investigate the offence, and once the gangs realize that they can usually get 4 or 5 days start of the Police, it occurs to me that they will become much bolder than they at present are.

* From Commissioner, Nagar, No. 9, dated 9th April 1874.
From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, to Commissioner, No. 832, dated the 27th February 1874.

2. Patels also in fear of being summoned from their occupations to go such distances, will undoubtedly not be overzealous or eager and anxious to report crime.

3. Captain Maltby evidently considered himself bound to make the reductions as speedily as possible, as ordered by the Division Commissioner, *vide* letters marginally noted, and was obliged to select the reduced number from the old Force; and as I consider these men neither numerically sufficient to meet present exigencies, nor intellectually competent for such high pay as that noted in Mr. Mangles' scheme, an intermediate scale as a temporary arrangement seems really necessary.

* From Commissioner of Nagar, to Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, No. 215, dated 7th August 1873.
From Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, to Commissioner, Nagar, No. 332, dated 15th August 1873.
From Commissioner of Nagar, to Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, No. 242, dated 25th August 1873.

4. Mr. Ricketts, I find, has taken Mr. Mangles' *reduced* estimate for Rupees 44,600 as his guide, but I am of opinion that until we get the Village Police into fair working order, and see our way clearly towards moderate success, we cannot attempt to go below the already low estimate of 1869, *viz.*, 47,580 as the basis on which to work.

5. Chitaldroog is our largest District. It contains nearly 5000 square miles, and at 20 men per taluk or 200 for the whole District, there would be only one Police man to every 25 square miles.

6. I have carefully considered the scales of pay proposed by Mr. Ricketts and by Captain Maltby but I think they have both fallen into the error adverted to by themselves, namely, that of giving too great a leap from constable to petty officer, and Captain Maltby has put down the mass of constables at Rs. 5 which is not sufficient pay to induce good recruits to take service. I beg therefore to append marginally the rates I propose temporarily for Chitaldroog, which are the same that the Chief Commissioner has already approved of in the case of other Districts. Grades among the Hoblidars have however been noted, and I am disposed to think that the arrangement will work better than by having them all in one class. The scale I now propose was sent to Mr. Ricketts for perusal, and I give marginally his demi-official * reply to Major Compertz.

Inspector in four classes from	100 + 20 to 40 + 20.
Hoblidars in two classes, *viz.*,	20 + 6 and 16 + 6.
Serjeants at	12 and 10.
Lance Serjeants at	9.
Peons at	7 and 6.

* "I think on the whole your scale will do very well, "and I am sending it on to Maltby together with your "letter. The sooner it is introduced into all the Dis- "tricts of this Division the better.

7. For convenience of reference I beg to append a statement shewing at a glance the establishments proposed by Captain Maltby and Mr. Ricketts, also that which will be feasible on the existing rates of pay. Both the reduced and the former Budget scales are shewn, and it will be perceived that—

Captain Maltby's scale gives	- - - -	351 men.
Mr. Ricketts'	- - - - -	322 ,,
The reduced Budget	- - - - -	340 ,,
The original	- - - - -	355 ,,

this last number is in my opinion the lowest at which efficiency may be hoped for just at present.

8. In conclusion, I beg to invite the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner to the great desirability of placing at Captain Maltby's disposal an efficient Assistant Commissioner whom he could depute to the executive charge of the Police, leaving him thereby free to exercise general supervision and control.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 13th May 1874.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 9, dated Camp Kalhalli, 9th April 1874.

1. In accordance with your docket No. 2364—346, dated the 27th December 1873, I have the honor to submit copy of a report from Captain Maltby regarding the working of the new Police organization in the Chitaldroog District, and, as likewise called for, my own views of the subject.

2. I am more hopeful than Captain Maltby of the ultimate improvement and efficiency of the Village Police. At present their work in most cases is characterized by being gratuitous, being such a novel and trying state of affairs that I cannot urge too strongly the necessity of early action in the matter of making arrangements for their suitable remuneration.

3. An insufficient number of men for each taluk and the want of out-stations are in my opinion marked defects in the present organization. Any extra work such as escorting prisoners to Magistrates and the Sessions Court, serving processes, guarding prisoners and the like, leaves the taluk concerned entirely denuded of peons, even at the Head Quarter Station, so that although the establishment of outposts is not actually prohibited, such is virtually the case by there being no men or officers to locate at them.

4. A complainant, who has a long distance to travel to make his complaint, may in many instances be actually deterred from doing so in consequence; and in cases of grave offences being committed, it is absolutely necessary, if satisfactory detention is required, that there should be prompt information and speedy and intelligent action. But in many cases this is quite impossible under the present system, where the village messenger has to travel some 20 or 25 miles to give his information, and the Police Officer has to proceed that distance in order to prosecute his enquiries on the spot. The precious time thus lost to the Police is so much gain to the offenders, and in a variety of ways, so well known, that it is not necessary to recapitulate them. Some intelligent Patels may do the needful in the interim; but in the majority of cases from want of experience and training, or from timidity, it may be asserted that they will not do much, and the little they do may not be in the right direction.

5. I think therefore that provision in both officers and men should be made for the location of at least two outposts in each taluk. I would not tie down the District Magistrate to the number of men and officers to be stationed at each outlying tanna; but ordinarly there would be five peons and one Jamedar at each, liable of course to be increased or lessened, or even the tanna itself removed elsewhere if circumstances warranted it. The Jamedar at such tannas would necessarily get the first information of some ⅔rds of the offences committed in the whole taluk, and they could go in advance of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector, and commence the work of detection and obtaining information, pending the arrival of their superior.

6. Having then in view the establishment of two outposts in each taluk, the number of extra men and officers required for the same, and the general Police requirements, regard being had to thorough efficiency and no undue harassing by overwork, I venture to state that an extra Jamedar and 15 Police men per taluk are indispensable; and I think Police work cannot be satisfactorily carried on with a lesser number even when the Village Police question has been satisfactorily decided. This, I may state, is also the opinion of Captain Maltby, who has just been conversing with me on the subject.

Tabulated, the results of our joint recommendations are as follows:—

1	Head Quarter Inspector on	Rs.	125	+	10	135
2	Inspectors on	,,	100	+	10	220
3	Do on	,,	80	+	10	270
3	Do on	,,	70	+	10	240
2	Sub do on	,,	70	+	10	140
3	Do on	,,	50	+	10	180
3	Do on	,,	40	+	10	150
8	Jamedars on	,,	25			200
8	Do on	,,	20			160
8	Do on	,,	15			120
1	School Instructor on	,,	40			40
48	Peons on	,,	8			384
96	Do on	,,	7			672
136	Do on	,,	6			816
						Rs. 3,727
						12
						44,724

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 13th May 1874.

The present sanctioned rate amounts to Rs. 44,640 so the above proposals are Rs. 84 in excess, and which can be met if necessary by the reduction of one peon on 7 rupees.

8. I may observe that the increase of 15 peons and 1 Jamedar per taluk without exceeding the sanctioned scale is made feasible by the early contemplated reduction of two taluks as a preliminary to the introduction of the Munsiff's scheme.

9. Some slight reduction in the rates of pay of certain officials has been suggested. For instance, it is proposed to reduce the pay of the Instructor from 60 to 40 Rupees. As the post is comparatively an easy one, and as it involves no marching about, I think a competent person can easily be got on the reduced pay. It is further proposed to reduce somewhat the emoluments of the Head Quarter Inspector and some of the Inspectors, as both Captain Maltby and myself are of opinion that the sanctioned pay is perhaps unnecessarily high, and involves too great leaps in promotion without any adequate corresponding results. Besides, a very efficient officer would soon bring himself to notice and might occasionally be suitably rewarded by promotion to the post of Amildar.

10. Working under-handed as the Police of Chitaldroog are now doing, yet owing to superior intelligence and zeal (aided of course by efficient supervision) I have no hesitation in saying that the results of their operations when compared with the Kadur and Shimoga Districts are very encouraging. I would therefore strongly recommend that similar arrangements to those now proposed may be sanctioned at an early date for Kadur and Shimoga, in the former of which it is contemplated to absorb two, and in the latter one taluk in view to the approaching Munsiff's scheme.

11. In conclusion, in favor of a sufficient numerical number of peons in each taluk, I would beg to point out that the Village Police can hardly be expected to look much further than to the suppression of crime within their respective village limits, and hence to watch and check effectually organized crime must devolve upon the Regular Police. Further, when crime gets on the increase, it is then difficult to repress it even though an increase in the strength of the Police be sanctioned.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 882, dated 27th February 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 557 of the 9th January 1874, forwarding a copy of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 5363—127 of the 22nd December 1873, received with the Judicial Commissioner's No. 2364—346 of the 27th December 1873, calling for a report regarding the working of the new Police, I have the honor, with reference to para 5 of the above, to make the following report.

2. The first point, on which a report is called, is, as to what steps have been taken to introduce the new scheme.

3. Acting under the instructions issued by Colonel Elliott in his docket No. 242 of the 25th August 1873, the old Police Force has been abolished all over the District for the last four months, and instead of it, the Force sanctioned by the Rules laid down by Mr. Mangles has been introduced, *viz.*, four Police Officers and twenty constables for each taluk; at least, I have made most of the appointments, but could not fill up all, owing to a difficulty in getting men who, I thought, would after experience and practical acquaintance with the Codes be moderately fit for Police Officers' duties.

4. It is easy to fill the appointments of Jamadars, but I have felt great difficulty in filling up the post of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, especially the former. Every man in the District seemedto consider that appointments with such pay should be made in the way of promotion, and old Sheristadars or other individuals who have not the slightest knowledge of Criminal or Police work, and who can hardly ride a mile or walk 100 yards, applied for the posts. In such a dilemma, I thought of introducing Police Officers from Bellary and elsewhere, as several men there applied for posts, but I found myself debarred from doing so, by the Chief Commissioner's distinct order prohibiting the introduction of foreigners into the Police. In the above it is laid down that it would be more advisable that men not accustomed to Police work, but who are Natives of the Province, or in the Mysore Government employ, should be introduced into the Police, and gradually learn their work, than that outsiders should be introduced. Under the circumstances then I had to choose Police Officers from the officials of the District, and from those who applied for posts, as in reply to my letter No. 539, dated 5th November 1873, you declined to move the Chief Commissioner to relax the order somewhat.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
13th May 1874.

5. The Inspectors of Chitaldroog and Molkalmuru, were formerly Police Officers in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, but having resigned their appointments have been living in the District for some time past, they being inhabitants of Mysore. Other Inspectors appointed on probation were the Revenue Head Accountant, and Acting Judicial Head Munshi of my Office. Neither of these had any experience whatever of Criminal or Police work (the latter had been given his post on probation by Colonel Eliott having been transferred from the Revenue Department); but they have this advantage over most of the other candidates for the posts *viz.*, that they are young men, strong and active, and being already in the receipt of fair pay, their promotion was not very excessive (in matter of pay I mean).—Another Inspector who has quite lately been nominated, subject to sanction by the Judicial Commissioner, was formerly School Instructor at Hassan. Two other Inspectors were formerly Taluk Sheristadars, and I am afraid that they must be held to be more fitted for their former than for their present posts: it is to be hoped that with time they may improve.

6. The above are the nominations to grade of Inspectors made by me, two other men had been nominated previous to my taking charge of the District, and one post of Inspector is vacant, and another post shortly will be, if my recommendation of the Davangere Inspector for the Head Quarter Inspector's post is sanctioned by the Judicial Commissioner.

7. The Sub-Inspector's post had to be filled up in the same way; and the posts were given to the most qualified and active looking men who applied for them.

8. Since the receipt of your docket No. 597, dated 1st February 1874, I have been able to get one of the Police from the Bellary District for a first class Sub-Inspector's post, and hope to be able to get several more men to fill up the still existing vacancies, as several had formerly applied for posts and been refused, but now the prohibition for their entertainment is at an end.

9. Two of the old Killedars of the District are employed as Sub-Inspector, 2nd Class, subject to passing an examination. As they are physically fit and had been named by Mr. Krishna Rao for posts, I did not at once remove them, but have given them a further trial, but the result as yet is far from satisfactory, and I think that before long it will be necessary to remove them also, as so much is required from a Police Inspector or Sub-Inspector now.

10. Under the instructions laid down in Judicial Commissioner's docket No. 85—20, dated 24th January 1874, orders have been issued directing that the incumbents of these posts should only draw a portion of the pay, till they had qualified by passing the examination for the posts given them.

11. On the whole, I am afraid that at present the higher grades of Police Officers are not as qualified for their posts as might be wished, but they will gradually accustom themselves to their work, and learn their duties especially, as I shall now be able to fill up the existing vacancies with qualified men from whom those now employed will gain experience.

12. As regards the constables now employed, they are merely the same men as were formerly in the Police, the younger and more intelligent looking having been retained, and the others discharged, recommended for gratuity or provided with other posts. The cost of the Police as laid down in the rules, will be (as soon as all the posts are filled up, and as soon as the officers and men all draw the full pay of the posts) Rupees 44,640 per annum.

This sum is thus accounted for:—

1	Head Quarter Inspector on	Rupees	150+10=160=	1,920
5	Inspectors on	,,	100+10=110=	6,600
5	Do	,,	80+10= 90=	5,400
5	Sub-Inspectors on	,,	60+10= 70=	4,200
5	Do	,,	40+10= 50=	3,000
1	School Instructor	,,	60	720
10	Jamedars on	,,	25	3,000
10	Do	,,	20	2,400
50	Constables on	,,	8	4,800
150	Do	,,	7	12,600

13. It will be seen that the plan proposed by the above rates was evidently to pay the officers and men well, in order to get an efficient, but small Force, leaving the bulk of the work to fall on the shoulders of the Village Police. By this I mean that the Regular Police Force is to be merely a supervising, and detective body; every case reported to the Police being either reported by the Patel of the village in which it occurred, or by the complainant himself, on receipt of which report or complaint the case being taken up by one or other of the Police Officers according to the gravity of the crime reported.

14. The centralization of this small Force of Police is ordered, so that, if possible, it should be situated at not more than 8 or 9 miles from every part of the taluk, leaving to the Village Police the duty of keeping order, preventing crime, &c., within its limits.

15. Such being the case, it is manifest that the whole success of the scheme depends on the working of the Village Police, and on their promptly giving information of offences as they occur to the Regular Police. The scheme has now been in force for a little over three months, but it would be hardly fair to judge the Village Police as yet, as they have not had time to get thoroughly impressed with their duties, and besides in most cases they are doing the work for nothing at present.

16. I have inspected the Patels and Talvars of 8 of the 10 taluks in the District, and found most of them illiterate, and quite unable to hold any enquiry into a case, such as should be done previous to the arrival of the Regular Police. Some of these patels had had the copy of the village rules by them for many months, and yet had not the faintest idea what they were to do if a case occurred in their village.

17. Of course they are now improving in one respect, owing to the Police Officers moving about the taluk, *viz.*, that they know they ought to report cases, and I think that on the whole they do report them, but to expect any thing more from them at present would, I think, be too exacting.

18. It must be borne in mind that these Village Police have other business to attend to, such as revenue work, their agriculture pursuits, &c., so that a great amount of intelligence or knowledge of Police duties cannot be, and is not, I presume, expected from them.

19. It may be fairly, I think, expected from the Village Police (and villagers generally) that they should guard their own villages, and when travelling about the District, I have pointed out that they are only required to look after their own village; but in my opinion, for the reasons given above, the Village Police are quite unfit to hold any enquiry previous to the arrival of the Regular Police, which, owing to the distance the information has now to be sent, is often delayed. Further I think that the villages should be oftener inspected than can at present be done.

20. I therefore have the honor to submit the following proposals in modification of the existing rules.

I.—Instead of having the whole Regular Police in each Taluk stationed together at the *kasba* town, which is in many cases at one end of the Taluk, I would suggest having at least two outstations in each, with a Jamedar and five or six peons in each.

II.—This would materially lessen the distance which the village messenger has to travel to give the information, and consequently the Police would arrive very much sooner on the spot, and of course in many cases have much more chance of tracing the case, as they would take it up when fresh.

III.—In these outstations the preparation of the Registers could be entrusted to one of the peons who could be specially told off for the duty, and the Jamedar would be available for investigating cases which were reported to him. The formation of these outposts would not in any way affect the relations of the Inspector to the villages situated near them, as I would still make it his duty to visit them periodically, also inspecting the outposts.

IV.—On a crime being reported to the outpost station, the investigation would be at once taken up by the Jamedar, who would send in the information to the Head Station by one of his constables or by the village messenger.

V.—This advantage would be gained, *viz.*, while no delay would occur in the receipt of the information at the Head Station, the Jamedar at the outpost would be on the spot and have commenced the investigation before the receipt of the news at Head Station; if the case was of a grave nature, the Inspector or Sub-Inspector would as now take it up, but would have the benefit of the information obtained before his arrival, by the Jamedar, instead of the time having been wasted and nothing done previous to the arrival of the Police as is now the case, as the Patels do nothing as a rule except arrest people now and then on charges of petty assault, &c.

21. The establishment of these outposts would, I think, tend to put a check on the village authorities, suppressing cases where influential people or their own relatives are concerned, as there would be more chance of the case being heard of on the spot than at the Head Station which in many cases might be 25 miles away. Then again, these outposts would save much unnecessary travelling to the Village Police and to complainants, &c., and in those villages where there is only one talwar, it would be inconve-

nient to have him away for two or three days. The great object of these outposts being to have an intelligent officer on the spot to take up the enquiry, I do not think that that object would be obtained by merely having a few peons. These outposts would also save much labor to the Police in the service of processes, and peons would be more available for real Police work than is now the case.

22. In many of the taluks of this District the Police-station is 20 or 25 miles away from some parts, and in one taluk (Hosdurg) information from the northern end of the Taluk has to travel more than 30 miles, and in some cases nearly 40.

23. If my suggestions as to outposts should be approved of, it would be necessary to increase by one half, at the very least, the number of constables employed, as the scale now fixed is quite insufficient for the performance of the various duties required from the Police.

I. Some have to be employed daily in patrolling the roads, some on beat duty in the *Kasba* towns as (Chitaldroog, Davangere, Hurryhur) others have to escort accused persons to the Magistrates' Courts, and if the Taluk Magistrate happens to be out, or if the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner happens (as is generally the case) to be absent from his Head Quarters, these constables are unavoidably detained on duty in guarding the accused, and so the work of the taluk has to go on without them. Many are employed serving processes, and others may be absent escorting persons committed to the Sessions Court at Shimoga. A certain number are always required to accompany the Police Officers when making enquiries, as they want them for summoning parties or witnesses, guarding persons arrested carrying information of the occurrence of the crime to the neighbouring villages &c., and some constables are absolutely required for duty at the station, and some will always be absent at the training school.

24. I may mention here as an illustration of the insufficiency of the number of constables, that in one taluk (where there certainly were 3 vacancies) there was one constable only for Police duty, the others being employed in serving processes, guarding prisoners and escorting persons to the Sessions Court. Even had there been no vacancies, there would have only been four men for duty.

25. It would be necessary, if outposts are established, to increase the number of Police Officers in a taluk, as well as to increase the number of constables. This might be done at but a small increased cost, if the present very liberal rates of pay were reduced a little; no hardship would be entailed on any one, by their reduction in this District, as they have only lately been introduced.

26. I do not believe, if the rates of pay were reduced, that we should get a worse class of officers and men than if they are continued, and holding this opinion I venture to offer my suggestions on the subject.

I.---I would reduce the Head Quarter Inspector's pay to Rs. 125 and Rs. 10 horse allowance, and would reduce the Taluk Inspector's pay from Rs. 100 and 80 and Rs. 10 horse allowance to Rs. 80 and 70 with horse allowance; I would not make so much difference as now between the pay of the Inspectors as their work is similar, though some taluks are larger than the others.

II.---I would reduce the 1st class Sub-Inspector's pay to Rs. 50, leaving the 2nd class at the present rate, *viz.*, Rs. 40. I would not suggest altering the pay of the Jamedars, but I would add a 3rd grade getting Rs. 15 (one man for each taluk).

III.---Instead of the present Force of 50 constables drawing Rs. 8 each, and 150 constables drawing Rs. 7, I would have a Force of at least 300 men, *viz*:—

50 at Rs. 7. 100 at Rs. 6. 150 at Rs. 5.

I would also reduce the pay of the School Instructor from Rs. 60 to Rs. 40.

The Force would then be as follows:---

1	Head Inspector	on	Rs.	125+10=135	=135
5	Inspectors	,,	,,	80+10= 90	=450
5	Do do	,,	,,	70+10= 80	=400
5	Sub- do	,,	,,	50+10= 60	=300
5	Do do	,,	,,	40+10= 50	=250
10	Jamedars	,,	,,	25	250
10	Do	,,	,,	20	200
10	Do	,,	,,	15	150
1	School Inspector	on	,,	40	40
50	Constables	,,	,,	7	350
100	Do	,,	,,	6	600
150	Do	,,	,,	5	750
352					3,875

The cost of such a Force would be Rs. 46,500, being an increase of Rs. 1,860, but then there would be more officers and men.

IV. The 3rd grade Jamedar would remain at the Head Quarter Station, where also the Inspector and Sub-Inspector would be, while the other Jamedars would be put in charge of the outpost stations.

V. It will be seen that the lowest rate of pay I suggest for constables is Rupees 5, which was the highest rate under the old rules, and promotion to the upper grade would soon follow.

27. In conclusion, I beg to state that I do not consider that the present arrangement of the Police is as satisfactory as it might be, as by having all the Regular Force in the *Kasba* town, the reports of cases have to go a long way, and as it is utterly impossible that the Inspector should visit every village in the taluk once a week (as laid down in the rules) there is great opportunity for the Village Police to suppress cases; even when a case is reported, it stands to reason that there is much less chance of tracing it, when no steps are taken in the matter till a Police Officer has arrived at the place from a long distance, which distance had to be traversed by a man on foot to give the information, and who probably slept for a night on the way.

28. Theoretically, it is the duty of the Village Police to hold the inquiry till the arrival of the Police Officer, but practically this is not done, and when it is considered that the greater part of the Patels are ignorant Bédars who can neither read nor write, and who are of course as ignorant of law, as it is possible for men to be, this is not to be wondered at. Here and there the Patel no doubt tries to enquire into the case, and if a crime is actually committed before him, he might go the length of having the man arrested, but for one arrest that is made by him on good grounds, 5 or 6 are made on no grounds whatever, and generally in petty cases of assault, insult, &c., for which arrests ought not to be made without a Magistrate's warrant. It is really in the present state of the Village Police, and will be for many years to come, a great deal too much to expect any assistance in bringing to justice the perpetrators of daring dacoity or robbery, or any such crime, I mean in the way of immediate steps being taken in tracing out of the case, recovering the property previous to the arrival of the Police.

29. I therefore think that it is advisable to much increase the Force of Regular Police and to have outstations in different parts of the taluks, so that the working of the Village Police can be more supervised, and in order to facilitate speedy information of crimes being given to the Police, and of speedy steps being taken to trace out the same.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, No. 215, dated Shimoga, 7th August 1873.

In forwarding for your information and strict attention copy of the Judicial Commissioner's letter No. 968—118, dated 29th ultimo, and its enclosures, directing the introduction of the new system of Police in the Chitaldroog District, in its integrity, as speedily and completely as possible, I have the honor to request you will report at once, whether the organization of the Village Police, by the Revenue Survey, is complete; if not where and why it is incomplete, and when it is likely to be in full force where wanting; in all taluks where the Village Police have been properly established, the reductions and further reorganizations of the Regular Force should be strictly and at once carried out.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 332, dated 15th August 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 215, dated the 7th instant, together with its accompaniments, and, in reply to the enquiry therein contained, to state that the organization of the Village Police by the Revenue Survey Department has not as yet been carried out in any part of the District.

The Patels are at present merely given a small sum annually in lieu of *aya*, as a temporary arrangement, and the rest of the village establishment (*Talaris*, &c.) receive grain from the ryots.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 13th May 1874.

I have this day addressed a communication to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey requesting information as to when the scheme will be complete, and I shall do myself the honor of writing to you again on the subject on receipt of a reply from that officer.

With reference to the last para of your letter under reply, I request the favor of your informing me if I am not to take any steps to carry out the instructions of the Judicial Commissioner now conveyed till the Village Police is organized by the Survey Department, or whether I can introduce the new rules at once, leaving the reduction of the Regular Police to be carried out after the organization of the Village Police.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog,
Genl. No. 242, dated 25th August 1873.

Your letter No. 332, dated 15th instant, requesting to be informed if the Regular Police Rules are not to be carried out until the organization of the Village Police.

In reply, states that it was under the impression that the organization of the Regular Police was to follow the organization of the Village Police, that the information regarding the latter was called for in this Office No. 215 of the 7th instant; but as it appears that in the Bangalore District the former preceded the latter, requests that the instructions of the Judicial Commissioner may be carried out at once.

Chitaldroog District—Budget Allotment.

Abstract of Establishment at the scale of pay proposed by Captain Maltby.

1	Head Inspector	on	Rs.	125+10	=	135=135
5	Inspectors	on	,,	80+10	=	90=450
5	Do	on	,,	70+10	=	80=400
5	Sub-Inspectors	on	,,	50+10	=	60=300
5	Do	on	,,	40+10	=	50=250
10	Jamedars	on	,,	25	=	250
10	Do	on	,,	20	=	200
10	Do	on	,,	15	=	150
1	School Inspector	on	,,	40	=	40
50	Constables	on	,,	7	=	350
100	Do	on	,,	6	=	600
150	Do	on	,,	5	=	750
352						
						3,875
						12
				Rupees...		46,500

Abstract of Establishment at the scale of pay proposed by Mr. Ricketts.

1	Head Quarter Inspector	on	Rs.	125+10	=	135
2	Inspectors	on	,,	100+10	=	220
3	Do	on	,,	80+10	=	270
3	Do	on	,,	70+10	=	240
2	Sub-Inspectors	on	,,	60+10	=	140
3	Do	on	,,	50+10	=	180
3	Do	on	,,	40+10	=	150
8	Jamedars	on	,,	25	=	200
8	Do	on	,,	20	=	160
8	Do	on	,,	15	=	120
1	School Instructor	on	,,	40	=	40
48	Peons	on	,,	8	=	384
96	Do	on	,,	7	=	672
136	Do	on	,,	6	=	816
322						
				Rupees.....		3,727
						12
				Rupees.....		44,724

Abstract of Establishment at the Bangalore scale of pay applied to the reduced Budget proposed by Mr. Mangles on efficient organization of the Village Police, *viz.* 44,640.

			Pay.		Horse allowance.	
1	Inspector, 1st Class	at	100+20	=		120
2	Inspectors, 2nd	do	,,	70+20=90	× 2=	180
4	Do 3rd	do	,,	55+20=75	× 4=	300
5	Do 4th	do	,,	40+20=60	× 5=	300
12	Hoblidars 1st	do	,,	20+ 6=26	× 12=	312
12	Do 2nd	do	,,	16+ 6=22	× 12=	264
12	Serjeants 1st	do	,,	12	=	144
24	Do 2nd	do	,,	10	=	240
12	Do Lance		,,	9	=	108
85	Peons, 1st Class		,,	7	=	595
171	Do 2nd	do	,,	6	=	1,026
340						3,589
						12
						43,068
Clothing..	..	...	...			1,572
				Total Rupees		44,640

N. B.—The pay of men below the rank of Killedar is subject to a deduction of ½ anna per rupee for superannuation fund.

Abstract of Establishment proposed at the Bangalore rates of pay and at a cost equivalent to the Budget scale of 1871—72, *viz.* 47,580.

			Pay.		Horse allowance.	
1	Inspector, 1st Class	at	100+ 20	=		120
2	Inspectors, 2nd	do	,,	70+ 20=90	× 2=	180
4	Do 3rd	do	,,	55+ 20=75	× 4=300	
6	Do 4th	do	,,	40+ 20=60	× 6=360	
10	Hoblidars, 1st	do	,,	20+ 6=26	× 10=260	
20	Do 2nd	do	,,	16+ 6=22	× 20=440	
12	Serjeants 1st	do	,,	12× 12	=	144
24	Do 2nd	do	,,	10× 24	=	240
12	Lance Sergeants		,,	9× 12	=	108
88	Peons, 1st Class		,,	7× 88	=	616
176	Do 2nd	do	,,	6×176	=	1,056
355						3,824
						12
						45,888
Clothing	.				...	1,692
					Total Rs.	47,580

N. B.—The pay of men below the rank of Killedar is subject to a deduction of ¼ anna per rupee for superannuation fund.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 13th May 1874.

No. 1104—Judl. 13, dated Bangalore, 13th May 1874.

Order thereon.—From a perusal of the above letters and their annexures the Chief Commissioner observes that the new Police organization has been introduced, in its integrity, too hastily into the Chitaldroog District.

2. The order to this effect, dated the 1st July 1873, was issued in the belief that the restoration of the minor Village Police was being proceeded with by the Survey and Settlement Department, and that it would be accomplished by the time that the arrangements for the adoption throughout the District of the new Police measure were matured; but it is evident from these papers that, even had such been the case, it would have been impossible to carry out these arrangements in a satisfactory and effective manner with a Force of the limited strength fixed by Mr. Mangles, for the following reasons:—

(1.) The men available for employment in the new constabulary have been necessarily chiefly taken from those belonging to the old Force of Kandachar Police; and could not, for some time to come, be regarded as efficient for the new duties required of them.

(2) Similarly, the village Patels and minor Police, where the latter exist, have proved to be wholly illiterate and incapable of performing in a trustworthy manner the duties prescribed for them under the new system.

(3.) The Barr Taluk Guards are of insufficient strength to enable them to discharge the Police duties specially assigned to them in the new Police scheme.

3. Had the Officiating Commissioner brought to notice that, as reported to him by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter dated 15th August 1873, up to that date the Survey and Settlement Department had made no progress in the re-organization of the minor Village Police, the order directing the introduction of the new Police scheme *in its integrity* would have been placed in abeyance, and the inconveniences and complications that have arisen from an exact compliance with that order would have been averted.

It is evident that Colonel Eliott was misled by the fact that the re-organization of the Bangalore District Police had been carried out without reference to that of Village Police; but if he had studied the subject more carefully, he would have at once seen that the conditions and circumstances of the Bangalore system, and of that decided on for the rest of the Province were quite dissimilar, and which was wholly based on the existence of, and could not work without, an efficient Village Police.

4. The scale, both as regards strength and pay, proposed by Mr. Mangles, for the re-organized Police, was based on the following conditions:—

(1.) That every Officer and man of the Force is thoroughly efficient in all respects;

(2.) That the Village Police is rendered fairly efficient, and that it performs the duties assigned to it under the scheme;

(3.) That certain specific Police duties are taken by the Barr;

and it can be no matter of surprise that, each and all of these conditions being as yet more or less defective, the attempted introduction of the scheme *in its integrity* has been productive of difficulties which require prompt attention. It is, however, gratifying to find the Officiating Commissioner able to state that the results of the operations of the new Force so far are, nevertheless, very encouraging when compared with the other Districts of the Division, in which the old system still obtains.

5. The reasons assigned for the impossibility at present of carrying out the new arrangements satisfactorily, with the limited number of men fixed by Mr. Mangles, will be first considered in these remarks.

6. As regards the duties assigned to the Barr in the scheme—

Section V of the Rules prescribes that the Barr sepoys will guard all Jails and Lock-ups, and will undertake all escort duties, &c.

In his report on the scheme, Mr. Mangles stated that he had ascertained that these duties could not be taken by the Barr sepoys. But it is clear that there must have been some misconception on the point, as it would not be possible for the Barr Taluk Treasury Guards, which ordinarily consist at present of the strength noted in the *margin, to perform these varied duties, however willing they and their superiors might be that they should do so.

*1 Havaldar.
1 Nayik.
6 Sepoys.

The first duty of these guards is the protection of the Treasury, for, which they are specially detailed, and no other work ought to be required of them that must necessarily interfere with the due and sufficient performance of that duty.

7. But there is no reason why, if such an arrangement is now practicable, or can be made so by slight alterations in the Taluk Cutcherries, the Treasury and Lock-up should not be placed under the observation and charge of one Sentry, as directed in para 2 of letter No. 5363—J. 127, dated 22nd December 1873, to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, and this measure should be generally adopted wherever the accommodation of these buildings can be made to admit of it.

Where the latter is not the case, special provision must be made for the performance of the duty by Police peons allotted for the purpose. Where a Lock-up is guarded by the Barr as above, the further duty of dieting the prisoners, and looking after them when taken out for their meals, &c., ought not, ordinarily, to be required of the Barr Guard, and these duties must be taken by one of the Police or cutcherry peons, or by one specially entertained therefor.

It should, at the same time, be understood that it is the duty of the Barr Guard to render any assistance that may be required of it on exceptional occasions, in connection with the security of the prisoners, the protection of the cutcherry buildings, or other public property.

8. Again, with regard to that part of Section V of the Rules, which states that the Barr will undertake all escort duties, it is clear that, unless the strength of these guards is increased, which is not practicable, they cannot perform such duties, and at the same time continue to guard the Treasuries and Lock-ups. They cannot, therefore, be regarded as available for this purpose, and the only question is whether the Barr Reserves at the District Head Quarters can provide special detachments, when required, for the protection of remittances from the Taluk to the District Treasuries. Such an arrangement might be practicable at least in the case of the taluks adjoining the District Head Quarters. The Military Assistant will be requested to consider the point in communication with the Deputy Commissioner.

With respect to the escort of prisoners, for the present at all events, the Police must provide therefor.

9. Next, as regards the existing defective condition of the Village Police—

The scheme for the permanent remuneration of Patels has not yet been sanctioned but it is hoped that it will be so very shortly. In the meantime, under the Survey and

Settlement arrangements, every Patel receives remuneration according to a temporary scale, and he is bound, in consideration of his doing so, to render the full service connected with his office, and this should be insisted on, without, however, harsh or impatient treatment, or the infliction of any unnecessary hardship.

This class has everything to learn, and looking at what is expected of it, and the great importance of making the men composing it really useful public servants, it is impossible to overstate the degree of caution and consideration that should be exercised in the efforts that may be made to get these men to learn their duties and to perform them efficiently.

The re-settlement of the minor village servants has not been included in the scheme of remuneration for the Patels; but it was always intended that it should also be taken up and dealt with by the Revenue Survey, and enquiry shall be at once made as to what has been done in respect of it in this District. In the meantime, wherever such servants exist—whether they are remunerated by the State or by contributions from the ryots—they should be utilized as far as possible through the Patels.

10. Lastly, as regards the composition of the re-organized Force, as it exists at present, the unavoidable inefficiency of a large portion of its members, and the inadequacy of the strength, as fixed by Mr. Mangles, for the proper performance of the duties required of it—

The high rates of pay provided in the scheme were proposed on the understanding that every individual receiving them should be thoroughly efficient, and they ought not to be adopted while the Force is only learning its work, or until it has acquired the intelligence and capability needed to enable it to perform its duties in the thoroughly efficient manner contemplated by Mr. Mangles.

There can be no question, from the reports under review, that the limited strength fixed by the scheme is, under present circumstances, inadequate, and that it must, as an *ad interim* and temporary measure, be increased; but this can only be provided for, by the adoption of a lower scale of salaries, so long as such increase is required. Had the Commissioner brought to notice the position of the Village Police—part of the question adverted to in para 3—this course would then have been ordered, in substitution of the introduction of the new scheme in its integrity.

11. With regard to the proposals submitted in the Offg. Judicial Commissioner's letters and their enclosures, it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the scale recommended by Mr. Ricketts—noted in the *margin, giving a total of 322 men of all grades, at an aggregate monthly charge of Rs. 3,727, which is as nearly as possible in accord with the Budget allotment—is that best suited to the requirements of the case, and the Chief Commissioner has no hesitation in sanctioning its immediate adoption.

*1	Head Quarter Inspector on	Rs.	125+10=135
2	Inspectors	,,	100+10=220
3	Do	,,	80+10=270
3	Do	,,	70+10=240
2	Sub do	,,	60+10=140
3	Do do	,,	50+10=180
3	Do do	,,	40+10=150
8	Jamedars	,,	25=200
8	Do	,,	20=160
8	Do	,,	15=120
1	School Instructor ...	,,	40= 40
48	Peons	,,	8=384
96	Do	,,	7=672
156	Do	,,	6=816
322			Rs. 3,727
			12
			Rs. 44,724

12. This proposal is, it is observed, based on the contemplaed reduction of two taluks in Chitaldroog in the Munsiff's scheme for the Nagar Division, and this circumstance will be borne in mind in drawing up the reduction and re-adjustment of establishments under that scheme.

13. In sanctioning this increase as an *ad interim* measure, the Chief Commissioner considers it necessary to place on record that it is only to be regarded in that light, and that he is not prepared at present to pass any final opinion as to the insufficiency, or otherwise, of the strength fixed in Mr. Mangles' scheme, under a different state of things, in respect of the conditions noticed in para 4, to that reported in the correspondence under review.

The great object kept in view in the preparation of that scheme was—(1) the reduction of the regular constabulary to the lowest numbers consistent with the due protection of the country, the small Force maintained being paid on a liberal scale to admit of the employment in it of none but really qualified and effective officers and men; and (2) the establishment of a system of Village Police suited to the requirements of the Province and the habits of the people, which, with the exercise of proper care, and if taken due interest in by the District and Taluk Officers, would, it was hoped, in the course of time, prove in many ways a real benefit to the State and the people, especially after the restoration of the Native Government.

The Chief Commissioner is desirous of carrying out this object as originally intended, and it is to be clearly understood that the orders now issued are purely of a provisional nature, and in no way affect the principle of the new Police scheme as thus described.

14. With regard to the proposed employment of outlying tannas in each taluk, advocated by both the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner, it has been already pointed out, in para 3 of letter No. 5363—J. 127, dated 22nd December 1873, to the Offg. Judicial Commissioner, that it is not intended that all the Police shall be located at the principal tanna of the taluk, and that out-posts should also be established in the spirit of Mr. Mangles' scheme.

15. The necessity for employing the Police of the most distant taluks to escort prisoners therefrom all the way to Shimoga, as is stated by the Deputy Commissioners to have been done in the case of a party from Pavagada, is not apparent, and all such parties should be relieved in each taluk through which they may pass.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Boundary marks and Survey forms of Accounts in the Chitaldroog District.* Passing orders on a communication from Nagar Commissioner on the subject.	No. 825—17, dated 4th May 1874.	...	...	1 to 4
3 to 4	*Petition from certain Inamdars complaining of an order issued by the Amildar of Koratagere directing them to issue pattas to their ryots within a specified time.* Forwarding to Nundydroog Commissioner, with remarks, copies of endorsement issued to petitioners.	No. 866—25, dated 5th May 1874.	...	...	5
4 to 5	*Actual receipts under revenue in 1873—74, compared with the Budget Estimates of that year and the actual receipts of* 1872—73. Intimating to Deputy Accountant General that the general result as shewn in the statement in question is satisfactory, and drawing the attention of the officers concerned to the large falling off in land revenue and *sayer*, with a request that full explanation be given in their Administration Reports for 1873—74.	No. 867—5, dated 5th May 1874.	...	...	6 to 7
6 to 7	*Pleaders being allowed to practise in Revenue Courts.* Intimating to Ashtagram Commissioner, that, in Colonel Meade's opinion, it would be sufficient to leave it to the presiding officers of Revenue Courts to permit the employment of Pleaders in any suits instituted therein, in which the same is deemed desirable.	No. 1024—15, dated 9th May 1874.	...	...	7
8 to 9	*Exemption of village officials and servants from the incidence of any of the local cesses.* Concurring in the view expressed by the Survey Commissioner that there is no ground for permitting such a course.	No. 1025—72, dated 9th May 1874.	...	...	8
10 to 11	*Applications for land.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 1090—6, dated 13th May 1874.	...	...	9 to 12

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
12 to 13	*Sums received in repayment of expenditure incurred in the erection of Survey boundary marks.* Prescribing a form of receipt for such sums.	No. 1207—7, dated 20th May 1874.	...	...	13 to 14
14 to 15	*Water cess levied in lands below channels.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 1340—19, dated 23rd May 1874.	...	...	15 to 16

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 4th May 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 678—Rev. 237, dated Camp Santveri, 30th March 1874.

In continuation of my letter No. 649—228, dated 12th instant, I have the honor to submit copy of a report No. 860, dated 9th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, regarding the state of the boundary marks and the survey forms of accounts in that District. As observed by Captain Maltby, the present discreditable state of affairs cannot be rectified at once. I have already in demi-official letters, to the Offg. Chief and Judicial Commissioners, pointed out the necessity of giving an additional Assistant to the Chitaldroog and Kadur Districts, the demands for exact work in the Police, Judicial, Maramat and other Departments are getting so great, that either too much executive authority is thrown into the hands of subordinates, or a hard-working District Officer has too much work to perform. Besides, it is absolutely necessary that a Deputy Commissioner should remain for a certain time at Head Quarters, to attend to purely office work.

II. Chitaldroog is a large District, and I strongly suggest a second Sub-division may be formed in it, as suggested by Captain Maltby.

III. The other points in Captain Maltby's letter I do not propose entering into, as that officer can be trusted to remedy matters. as soon as, and as far as, practicable. There are minor points in his letter on which I have a few remarks to make, but they will be made in personal communication with Captain Maltby.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 860, dated 9th March 1874.

With reference to your letter No. 510 of the 23rd February regarding the up-keep of the survey forms of accounts, I have the honor to reply as follows:—

2. It has till this year been the practice to examine the village accounts not of the current year but of the past year, and even this has, I find, been done in a very loose manner, if at all, as in numerous instances it has come under my notice or been mentioned to me by Mr. Cuningham, the Assistant Commissioner, that the accounts for the several years have not been written up. As far as I understand from what I am informed by my office people, by Amildars and by Shanbhogs, it has not been the custom hitherto to do any inspection of accounts or *bánds* except at the *Jamabandi* time. The inspection of boundary marks then made was trifling, and the inspection of the accounts was literally "*nil*" as their present (or now in many instances their late) state too clearly shews. The practice on which *Jamabandi* has been hitherto carried out was for the "*Pahani*" book No. 6, and the *Hulbanni* No. 5, to be ready by the time the *Jamabandi* Officer arrived, but no one ever dreamt of any of the other accounts being written up, and though here and there they might perhaps be prepared by next year's *Jamabandi*, in most cases they were left unwritten for years, the accounts being prepared and drawn up on little slips of paper instead of being regularly written up in the forms prescribed.

3. The actual amount of revenue was doubtlessly properly collected ; but it is manifest that there is not much use in these survey forms if the Shanbhogs were allowed to carry on their accounts, from year to year, on scraps of paper, leaving the "forms" to be blank. Even the Shanbhogs' day-book (*Khardu*) was not written up daily, but payments were noted on scraps of paper.

4. In the Molkálmuru, Dodéri and Pavagada Taluks, the Shanbhogs yet hardly understand the new forms of accounts, and when doing the *Jamabandi* of the former taluk, I found things in a very bad state, but this was owing to the Amildar and Shanbhogs not understanding the forms as they had only been introduced in the previous year. I instructed them how they were to be prepared, and when, and impressed on them the necessity of writing them up to date, and not letting them fall in arrears, and as this bad habit has been checked at the very commencement, there is no doubt that they will shortly have them regularly prepared. Mr. Cuningham is doing the *Jamabandi* of the other two taluks, where also, some little time must lapse before the Shanbhogs thoroughly understand them.

5. In the Harryhur Taluk, which has been settled for years, I found the accounts not written up ; but, before I left the taluk, most Shanbhogs had fully prepared their accounts, excepting a few here and there, which the Amildar was directed to see to.

6. In Davangere and Chitaldroog matters were rather worse ; but when I left Davangere the accounts of ¾ of the Shanbhogs had been written up, and I had to leave the others to be [illegible] under the Amildar's orders as there is not much more time before the close of the year.

7. I am now doing the *Jamabandi* of the Chitaldroog Taluk, and find that, in some hoblis, the accounts have in accordance with the numerous orders issued by me been brought up to date; but this has only been done in those hoblis where the accounts were only a year in arrears.

8. Happening to call for several village accounts in the Chittarhalli and Talaya hoblis, I was informed that I cannot see them at present as they are not written up, the Shanbhogs having been employed for the last fortnight in writing up the accounts apparently from their very introduction, as till now no attempt has been made at preparing them.

9. It will be impossible to get these accounts really kept as they should be, for some little time yet, as the neglect of years cannot be repaired all at once; but by next year's *Jamabandi*, the accounts will be, I hope, properly kept.

10. It may appear strange, but nevertheless is a fact, that notwithstanding that these accounts were introduced several years ago, numerous Shanbhogs are utterly ignorant as to how they are to be prepared.

11. The accounts having been allowed to get into such a state, it is a matter of great difficulty to get them written up, and the consequence is that the *Jamabandi* has been greatly delayed, and in each taluk several accounts have been left to be written up after my departure. The Amildar in each case was directed to see them prepared, and to report it, and on my next visiting those taluks, those Shanbhogs will be sent for and their accounts inspected. As regards the *bánds*, I have found that the inspection held of them has been of a very superficial nature, especially in garden lands and in waste numbers.

12. In the former, the boundaries of the numbers are demarcated by stones, and I doubt if any inspection of such *bánds* has been made since the survey was introduced; for, in every case where I have inspected such *bánds*, I have always found stones missing, though in the *Pahani* book they are duly entered as being all right, the explanation being that the Shanbhogs do not examine such lands and no check has been held over their returns. Another thing that shews they are not regularly examined is the fact that even when the stones are in the ground, neither the Shanbhog, Patel or land-holder, could find them for a long time, and could not say how many there ought to be.

13. The *bánds* in waste numbers are also generally in a bad state, as it is very difficult to get them repaired by the contractor who buys the grazing.

14. I have lately issued instructions regarding the inspection of *bánds*, survey accounts, &c., a copy of which is enclosed for your perusal. In doing the *Jamabandi*, I have the accounts of as many villages as possible inspected by the office people, the number being about 25 or 30 in a taluk.

15. It has been impossible to examine more owing to the state the accounts are in.

Of the accounts examined by my officials, I pick out at random a few villages, and go through the accounts thoroughly.

I thus satisfy myself that those examined have been properly prepared, as it is not known beforehand which I will look at.

More villages ought to be examined doubtlessly, but the state of the accounts must be borne in mind.

16. The *Goshwar*, No. 11 form, of each village is signed by me, to shew what the current year's amount of *Jamabandi* will be in the form; it is easy to see whether there has been an increase or decrease, and in the latter case, I check the figures, and compare them with the entries of *durkhasts* and *razinamas*.

17. I had proposed making a report on the state of these Revenue accounts and boundary marks at the close of the year with my suggestions on the subject.

18. In the first place, I beg to point out that what is required, to keep the accounts written up to date, to see that the boundary marks are kept in good order, &c., is constant and unceasing supervision, by which I do not mean supervision on the part of the Amildar or Shekdar alone, but of Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner. Such supervision as can be exercised at *Jamabandi* time, or at any other odd time when the District Officer is in the taluk, is very far from being sufficient, and besides he has not time to go about to the different villages, or if could be held that he had time, his other work (such as Police, Judicial, English correspondence, Maramat work, accounts, &c.,) would be materially interfered with, if he had to devote several hours in the morning to the inspection of boundary marks, and the same time in office hours to the examination of accounts.

19. In order that the full benefit of the introduction of the survey should be obtained, it is necessary that the inspection work should continue all the year round or nearly so, so that care may be taken that the accounts do not fall in arrears, and I submit that it is impossible that such work can be done properly by a District Officer in addition to his numerous other duties. Besides it is needless, I think, to point out, that it would be highly inconvenient to the despatch of business for the District Officer to be always wandering about the confines, and out of the way parts of his District, which are just the parts where constant supervision is mostly required.

20. The ancient maxim, that "prevention is better than cure," seems to me to apply to the case now under report, by which I mean that it will be far better to have such a constant and unremitting inspection of these accounts kept up that it will be impossible for them to fall in arrears, than that they should be loosely supervised during the greater part of the year, and consequently not be written up except in a spasmodic sort of way at *Jamabandi* time.

21. This important work should not, I think, be left to the care of the Amildar or Shekdar alone, though of course they must be held in a great measure responsible for the state of affairs within their limits.

22. What I beg to propose is that another Sub-Division should be formed with an Assistant Commissioner in charge, with his Head Quarters at Davangere or elsewhere. It would be his duty to be always travelling about, inspecting *bánds* and survey accounts every day almost, as well as having the usual Magisterial work.

23. If this was done, there would then be two Officers continually moving about their Sub-Divisions, and in a very short time we should have the accounts written up, and when once they are brought thoroughly up to date, it would be the fault of the Inspecting Officers if they got in arrears again.

24. It is too much to expect Shanbhogs, &c., to do their work unless they are constantly looked after, and I do not consider that the mere inspection by Amildars is sufficient; the latter would work much better if they knew that their work was liable to be tested at any time, instead of merely as now at one time of the year.

25. If you concur with my ideas I would suggest that 4 taluks, instead of 5 be made into the Chellakere Sub-Division, 4 into another Sub-Division with Head Quarters at Jaglur or Davangere, and that the remaining 2 taluks remain under the charge of the District Officer, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner as now retaining charge of the Jail and Treasury.

No. 825—Rev. 17, dated Bangalore, 4th May 1874.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing letter, the Offg. Commissioner of Nagar submits a report from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog regarding the state in that District of the boundary marks and the village accounts required to be prepared in the forms prescribed in the Survey Manual of Accounts.

2. It would appear that the practice hitherto has been to base the annual *Jamabandi* settlement on only two of the survey accounts, *viz.*, forms Nos. * 5 and † 6, and that the preparation of the rest of the accounts including the important return No. 2, "*Khard* Book," intended to show the payments received in liquidation of the Government dues, has been contrary to the directions contained in the Manual, either entirely neglected or that entries have been made on separate slips of paper.

* The "*Hulbanni*."
† The "*Pahani*."

3. The state of things as disclosed in the Deputy Commissioner's report is highly discreditable to all the officials whose duty it was to see that the orders that have been issued on the subject were duly acted up to, and the Chief Commissioner directs that Mr. Krishna Rao, who had the charge of the District for the greater part of the time subsequent to the introduction of the new forms of the village accounts, be furnished with a copy of Captain Maltby's report, and called upon to offer any explanation that may be in his power as to the systematic neglect, which reflects most seriously on him, of the essential points noted therein in the several taluks of his late District.

4. The Commissioner should also ascertain and report the names of the Amildars who merit special condemnation in this matter, and the notice he would recommend should be taken of their conduct.

Captain Maltby should be instructed to select in the taluks settled previous to 1872—73 a certain number of Shanbhogs whose neglect of their duty in this important matter has been most prominent, and of Patels who should be held responsible for the uncared for condition of the boundary marks, in view to such notice being taken of their gross misconduct as may appear to be necessary.

5. Captain Maltby brings to notice that the "*band*" marks, more especially in garden lands, were in many cases missing, although the *Pahani* book showed them all to be in good order. The case of any Government official who has thus signed a false certificate of examination of boundary marks should be specially reported.

6. The proposal to constitute a new Sub-Division in the Chitaldroog District and to post an extra Assistant to Kadur will be considered hereafter, there being no Assistants at present available for the purpose. But, in the meantime, the Commissioner should cause it to be generally intimated that no excuse will in future be admitted from Amildars for such a state of things in their taluks as is now brought to notice, and that any Shanbhog who neglects to keep up the prescribed forms and to do his duty according to the rules in force, will be summarily removed from his office.

7. The Deputy Commissioner or his Assistants will, in future, be required to examine as a rule at least $\frac{1}{5}$ of the village accounts in a taluk, and the Amildar will be expected to examine the whole of them and to certify that he has done so.

8. A special report will hereafter be annually submitted by every District Officer on the state of the accounts as well as of the boundary marks in the settled taluks, and he should distinctly state therein if the orders regarding both are duly acted up to.

9. With regard to the difficulty stated to be experienced in maintaining in a state of repair the boundary marks in waste fields, the Chief Commissioner observes that the work, to be efficiently performed, should be executed by the taluk authorities through the agency of the village Patel, and that the cost should be met from the realizations of the sale of the right to the pasturage on such lands. This method should accordingly be adopted for the future.

10. Captain Maltby's proposed measures for the correction of the errors and omissions of the past appear to be judicious, and will, it is hoped, bear fruit; but nothing short of a close and constant attention on the part of the Deputy Commissioner, coupled with an energetic performance of his duty, can, the Chief Commissioner believes, effectually obviate the recurrence of such a disgraceful and systematic neglect as is exposed in Captain Maltby's present report.

11. The survey forms of accounts have been directed in the marginally noted circulars to be introduced with certain necessary alterations into the unsurveyed taluks. The Survey Superintendent should, therefore, insist upon the accounts submitted to him preparatory to the introduction of the new settlement, being in the prescribed forms. An opportunity will thus be afforded him of examining the accounts, rectifying their defects in time, and generally enlightening the Shanbhogs and taluk officials on difficult points in connection with the subject which may not have been rightly apprehended by them.

Circular No. 6350—56 of the 27th January 1873.

„ No. 6821—62, dated 1st March 1873.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 5th May 1874.

No. 866.
R. 25.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 5TH MAY 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE OFFG. COMMISSIONER OF THE NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

SIR,

In forwarding for your information copy of an endorsement issued to the marginally named *inamdars* in reply to their petitions complaining of an order issued by the Amildar of Koratagere directing them to issue *pattas* to their ryots within a specified time, I am directed to observe that the survey of *inam* villages does not include the classification of lands, unless such is desired by an *inamdar*. Where the latter is the case, the issue of *pattas* may, the Chief Commissioner considers, be deferred till the work is completed, and temporary *Mutchalikas* exchanged in the meantime between the *inamdar* and his tenants. Where however the classification of lands by the Survey Department is not desired by an *inamdar*, he should be called upon to comply at once with the order requiring him to issue *pattas* to his ryots.

1. Srinivas Sastri, *Jodidar* of Kamatchahalli in the Koratagere Taluk.
2. *Inamdars* of Banavatti Agrahar in the same Taluk.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

ENDORSEMENT No. 2337.

In reply to his petition of the 23rd December 1873, Srinivas Sastri, *Jodidar* of Kamatchahalli in the Koratagere Taluk, is informed that the Government has distinctly declared in the orders that have been issued on the subject that it will issue no *pattas* in *inam* villages, but that *inamdars* and *jodidars* are bound to issue *pattas* to their ryots for their lands.

2. Should the petitioner, however, desire the lands in his *inam* village to be classified by the Survey Department, the issue of *pattas* by him may be deferred until the work is completed, and temporary *Mutchalikas* exchanged in the meantime between himself and his tenants. But in case petitioner desires no such classification, he must at once comply with the order requiring him to issue *pattas* to his ryots. That order, it should be understood, was not intended to create new rights or introduce changes into the conditions previously existing between the landlord and his tenants, but had for its object the clear definition of what these rights and conditions were in each case, in the interests of both parties concerned, so as to admit of complaints being properly disposed of.

"By Order,"
J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2341.

Endorse as above to the *inamdars* of Banavatti Agrahar in the same taluk, in reply to their petition of the same date.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 5th May 1874.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 218, dated Bangalore, 18th April 1874.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information an approximate statement of actual receipts under Revenue in 1873—74, compared with the Budget estimates of that year and the actual receipts of 1872—73.

Mysore.

Approximate Statement of Actual Receipts under Revenue in 1873—74, compared with the Budget Estimates of that year and the Actual Receipts of 1872—73.

	Budget, 1873—74.	Actuals, 1873—74.	Actuals, 1872—73.	1873—74, More than 1872—73.	1873—74, Less than 1872—73.
1. Land Revenue	72,09,280	72,38,096	73,50,286	...	1,12,190 †
2. Sayer Customs	7,48,050	8,67,936	8,85,822	...	17,886 †
3. Forests	3,96,090	4,95,843	3,76,185	1,19,658	...
4. Abkari	10,71,500	11,50,284	10,80,826	69,458	...
5. Assessed Taxes	3,61,900	3,82,584	3,88,009	...	5,425
6. Salt	15,150	15,047	13,436	1,611	...
7. Stamps	2,03,350	1,92,728	1,88,242	4,486	...
8. Mint	...	18,000	8,196	9,804	...
9. Post Office	46,000	46,665	44,875	1,790	...
10. Law and Justice	4,36,700	4,12,815	4,13,130	6,685	...
11. Police	1,240	1,057	1,265	...	208
12. Education	1,01,000	1,23,940	1,41,604	...	17,664
13. Interest	1,800	1,240	1,227	13	...
14. Miscellaneous	76,140	89,380	92,172	...	2,792
15. Local Force	1,950	292	339	...	47
16. Public Works	12,000	* 12,951	11,077	1,874	..
Total.....	1,06,82,150	1,10,55,858	1,09,96,691	2,15,379	1,56,212

† *Vide* details below.

* Two months' receipts have to be added from accounts for February and March from Controller, Public Works Accounts.

	Bangalore.	Kolar	Tumkoor.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldroog.	Mysore.	Hassan	Total.
Land Revenue									
Actuals 1872—73.	9,50,030	10,26,521	9,00,667	10,79,340	6,23,409	7 69,223	9,73,140	10,27,750	73,50,286
Do 1873—74	9,36,190	9,74,699	9,13,290	11,14,115	5,90,136	7,53,624	9,49,902	10,04,110	72,38,096
Difference.	—13,840	—51,825	+ 12,623	+ 34,602	—33,273	—15,599	—23,238	—23,640	1,12,190 Net Decrease
Sayer.									
Actuals, 1872—73.	68,165	15,052	62,577	4,13,070	2,07,427	31,535	49,331	38,665	8,85,822
Do 1873—74 .	60,998	12,647	74,047	3,85,181	2,08,068	29,635	58,760	38,610	8,67,936
Difference	—7,177	—2,405	+ 11,470	—27,889	+ 641	—1,900	+ 9,429	—55	17,886 Net Decrease.

No. 867—Rev. 5, dated Bangalore, 5th May 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above letter, the Deputy Accountant General submits an approximate statement of actual receipts under Revenue in 1873—74, compared with the Budget estimates of that year and the actual receipts of 1872—73.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th May 1874.

2. The Chief Commissioner remarks that the general result as shewn in the statement in question is satisfactory. But the attention of the officers concerned is drawn to the large falling off in land revenue and sayer, with a request that full explanation on the subject may be given in their Annual Administration Reports for 1873—74.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 45—Rev. 6, dated 21st April 1874.

Secretary's No. 5979—63, dated 27th January 1873, to the address of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, forwarded to this Office under cover of No. 596-1252 of 27th idem.

In submitting herewith copy of letter No. 13, dated 7th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, requesting to be informed whether Pleaders may be allowed to practice in Revenue Courts, I have the honor with reference to the marginally noted correspondence to request you will have the goodness to favor me with the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the subject.

Looking to the simple nature of the cases at present cognizable by the Revenue Courts, which seldom involve any intricate points, either of law or fact, requiring the aid of professional Pleaders, and the heavy expense which will be entailed on the parties in case the former are admitted, I respectfully beg leave to suggest that the present system may be continued at any rate until the completion of the survey operations in this Division.

In a certain case of special appeal preferred by a Gauda, Major Campbell, my predecessor, declined to hear the Pleader who appeared for him.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 13, dated Mysore, 7th April 1874.

Adverting to the Chief Commissioner's instructions conveyed in your Circular No. 475, dated 6th February 1873, on the subject of the general application of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code to Revenue suits, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether Pleaders can be allowed to be heard in Revenue cases, original and appeal, and, if so, whether they are entitled to their costs as in Civil Courts

No. 1024—Rev. 15, dated Bangalore, 9th May 1874.

Order thereon.—In the above letter, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division requests instructions as to whether Pleaders may be allowed to practise in Revenue Courts.

2. On a full consideration of this question and of the practice heretofore in force on the point, the Chief Commissioner sees objections to the "*compulsory*" employment of Pleaders, in Revenue suits in the Revenue Courts of this Province, and as their general *permissive* employment would in a brief time compel all who have suits in such Courts to have recourse to them, and would thus virtually make the measure a compulsory one in its results, it will, in Colonel Meade's opinion, be sufficient to leave it to the Presiding Officers of such Courts, to permit the employment of Pleaders in any suits instituted therein, in which they deem the same to be desirable from the circumstances of the case.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th May 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 632—Rev. 221, dated Shimoga, 10th March 1874.

1. I have the honor to state that the Patels and Shanbhogs of the Shikarpur Taluk, which has been surveyed and settled, have petitioned to the effect that they might be exempted from the local and irrigation cesses levied on their service *umbli* lands, on the ground that the cesses are not levied on such lands in the adjoining District of Dharwar. The standing orders of the Chief Commissioner are, that no exemption from the incidence of the irrigation cess can be granted whatever may be the tenure on which the land is held, and that the exemption of the Patels and Shanbhogs from the payment of the local cess, under certain circumstances, may be granted in unsurveyed taluks only. *Vide* Proceedings* No. 3089—83, dated 8th September 1873.

* To Nundydoorg Division.

2. In reply to a reference made from this Office, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey has stated that in Dharwar Patel and Shanbhog service land is not charged with local cess, and that the irrigation cess does not exist there. It is therefore a question, whether the Patels and Shanbhogs of the surveyed taluks of Mysore have not grounds for soliciting exemption from local cess on their service lands, and I solicit the Chief Commissioner's orders on the subject. As regards the irrigation cess, our Patels and Shanbhogs cannot complain that an invidious distinction has been made between them and the village servants in Dharwar, since the irrigation cess is peculiar to Mysore.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 7210—Rev. 109, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—With reference to the question raised in the above, the Chief Commissioner observes that it has never been contemplated to exempt the service holdings of the village officials and servants from the incidence of the local fund cesses.

The proposal is, however, referred to the Survey Commissioner for his opinion.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 663, dated Belikere, 18th April 1874.

With reference to the above, I can see no reason whatever for exempting village officials and servants from the payment of local fund cesses of any kind.

No. 1025—Rev. 72, dated Bangalore, 9th May 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner concurs in the Survey Commissioner's view expressed in the above to the effect that there is no ground for exempting the village officials and servants from the incidence of any of the local cesses now in force or that may hereafter be imposed.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13th May 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 232, R, dated Bangalore, 19th March 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 6859—Rev. 167 of 4th instant, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, copy of a communication received last month, from Captain Cumming regarding the refusal, after the end of August, of applications for land in the Toomkoor District.

2. As this letter did not shew the months in which the *darkhasts* stated to have been rejected were presented to the Amildar, or the months in which the tanks in the Turuvekere Taluk filled, I called on the Deputy Commissioner for further information on the subject in order to ascertain whether the Amildar had acted contrary to the orders which limit the period for the acceptance of *darkhasts* to the end of August; but, from a reply received on the 10th instant, it is evident that the Amildar has acted in strict conformity with the rules in force, by reserving all *darkhasts*, received after the end of August, until the ensuing year. The tanks in the Turuvekere Taluk still contain a good supply of water.

3. The object of limiting the period for the presentation of *darkhasts* in the unsettled taluks was to admit of the lands taken up being inspected and included in the *Pahani* Book, and thereby enable the Amildar to close his preliminary *jamabandi* in good time.

4. In para 10 of my letter No. 3812—106 of the 8th November 1869, I urged that the time should be extended to the end of October, or such date as may be fixed for the close of the Amildar's settlement, as the *jamabandi* of the Deputy Commissioner would in many respects be thereby simplified.

5. I am strongly of opinion that *darkhasts*, particularly in the Toomkoor District, should be accepted for at least two months after the date at present fixed. This gives ample opportunity to all in the position of the Turuvekere ryots, who get rain late in the season, to make up for lost time, and so long as the Amildar's preliminary settlement is not closed, I have never been able to perceive any objection to the arrangement, and I have advocated it on more than one occasion.

6. Of course, it would not do to extend the time for *darkhasts* into the time fixed for final settlement of the taluk and the closing of the accounts, as this would lead to much confusion and sometimes almost impossible corrections, towards the close of the revenue year.

7. All *darkhasts* received after the end of October could be registered to stand good for the ensuing revenue year.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 929, dated Toomkoor, 6th February 1873.

I have the honor to enclose the *jamabandi* report (in original) of the Turuvekere Taluk, submitted by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Narasimmaengar, and to state that a large extent of wet land has been left waste owing to non-acceptance of *darkhasts* presented by the ryots owing to the orders conveyed in para 5 of the Rules No. 225, published in page 69 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 22nd October 1870. The instructions contained in this para have caused a great loss to Government, and I therefore beg that you will kindly bring this circumstance to the notice of the Chief Commissioner and obtain his sanction for cancelling the same. Government has sustained a similar loss in the Kadab Taluk by adopting the same procedure.

2. I have in anticipation of sanction issued orders to the Amildars to accept *kabulnamas* whenever they are presented to them, as the tanks are full of water, and there is yet time to retrieve a good deal of the loss caused.

3. In surveyed taluks *kabulnamas* can be taken at any time, and this procedure is far more profitable to Government, as many ryots hold back from giving *darkhasts* for wet lands until they are assured of a good rain-fall, and this is particularly the case with regard to lands cultivated to be reaped in May.

4. As many thousands of rupees loss must have been caused owing to the provision in the above rules, I think the circumstance should be brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner at once.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13*th May* 1874.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 312—R. 75, dated Hoonsoor, 30th August 1873.

In reply to your circular No. 1154—R. 7 on the subject of accepting "*darkhasts*" for lands after the end of August, I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copies of letters, Nos. and dates as per *margin from the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, from which it will be observed that both the Deputy Commissioners strongly advocate the desirability of extending the time for receiving *darkhasts* up to the end of October in the Mysore, and November in the Hassan District. Looking to the interests of Government and the agricultural class, I respectfully beg leave to state that in my opinion the time for receiving *darkhasts* may advantageously and conveniently be extended up to the end of October in both the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

*No. 452, dated 19th August 1873, from the Dy. Commissioner of Mysore.
No. 466, dated 29th July 1873, from the Dy. Commissioner of Hassan.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 452, dated Mysore, 19th August 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 86 of the 16th June 1873, forwarding copy of printed Proceedings received with Secretary's letter No. 1154 of the 7th June on the subject of extending the period for the presentation of tenders for land to the end of October, I have the honor to report that the majority of Amildars, who were consulted, are in favor of extending the period in order to enable ryots to take up land for a gram-crop ; but a few are opposed to the measure in consequence of the confusion which it will create in the *Vatvari* accounts, which are prepared in October. Such confusion may be expected only to occur to any appreciable extent in years when the first crops of the season are bad, and therefore I am of opinion that the term may be extended till the end of October ; a report being submitted after a year's experience gained of how the measure works.

2. A statement shewing the number of *darkhasts* called for in the letter under reference, is herewith submitted.

Statement shewing the Number of Darkhasts received up to the end of August in the years 1871—72 and 1872—73.

No.	Taluks.	Darkhasts received in 1871—72.	Darkhasts received in 1872—73.
1	Mysore	151	155
2	Chamrajnagar	100	262
3	Ashtagram	43	79
4	Periyapatna	162	466
5	Yedatore	72	80
6	Heggaddevankote	136	583
7	Gundlupete	152	322
8	Nanjangúd	66	155
9	Talkad	70	47
10	Mandya	195	314
11	Maddur	195	325
12	Malvalli	176	265
	Total.....	1,518	3,053

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 466, dated Hassan, 29th July 1873.

I have the honor, in reply to your letter No. 86 of the 16th ultimo, to submit herewith a statement shewing the number of applications received up to the end of, and subsequent to, August 1871-72 and 1872-73, and to state that the rules contained in the Chief Commissioner's General Circular No. 7 of the 21st October 1871, extending the period of receiving applications for lands up to the end of

August, have been strictly adhered to. Some instances of a deviation from the rule having been brought to notice in certain taluks, from a mere anxiety on the part of the authorities to recoup the heavy loss sustained by Government on account of an unusually large number of resignations in the year 1871-72, it was found necessary to grant, as a special case, authority to receive *darkhasts* until the 30th September. The Amildars have, however, been enjoined to follow the standing orders in future.

2. All the Amildars, who have been consulted on the point, are unanimously of opinion that the period for receiving applications may be advantageously extended to the 30th October so as to allow ryots an opportunity to take up lands and raise *Vaisak* crops thereon. This would certainly result in retrieving a good deal of loss of revenue which may accrue to Government, by many of the lands resigned being allowed to lie uncultivated.

3. My own opinion is, that *darkhasts* should be accepted up to the end of November, as very often rain comes as late as that month filling tanks to an extent that admits of cultivation being carried on in lands, the possibility of irrigating which was before dubious.

Statements hewing the Number of Applications for lands received up to the end of, and subsequent to, August 1871—72 and 1872—1873.

No.	Taluks.	1871—72.		1872—73.	
		Up to the end of August 1871—72.	Subsequent to August 1871—72.	Up to the end of August 1872—73.	Subsequent to August 1872—73.
1	Hassan	289	208	1,160	552
2	Manjarabad	142	119	208	761
3	Maharajdurga	142	108	275	65
4	Arkalgúd	209	158	213	84
5	Attikuppa	164	125	255	56
6	Belur	286	161	869	99
7	Channarypatna	607	540	1,133	603
8	Nagamangala	426	280	442	273
9	Harnhalli	282	309	342	309
10	Narsipur	103	...	278	55
	Total.....	2,600	2,008	5,175	2,851

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 354—Rev. 119, dated Shimoga, 30th October 1873.

With reference to your partly circular No. 1154—R. 7, dated the 4th June last, forwarding for an expression of my opinion a letter from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, regarding the extension of the period fixed for the presentation of *Darkhasts*, I have the honor to submit the following for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

In the *Jamabandi* Rules published in the *Mysore Gazette*, page 69, Vol. X, 22nd October 1870, under Notification No. 225, dated the 8th October 1870, it was directed that all tenders received subsequent to June should be set aside for disposal in the following year.

In your docket No. 3520—39, dated the 16th October 1871, the period was, under circumstances brought to notice in this Office No. 326—83, dated the 7th October of that year, extended to the middle of November, as an experimental measure for one year.

In para 2 of General Circular No. 7 of the 31st October 1871, the month of August was ordered to be substituted for "June" in the *Jamabandi* Rules.

It is presumed the main object in limiting the time for presentation of *darkhasts* is to admit of the lands applied for and taken up being inspected and included in the *Pahani* Book before the commencement of the Amildar's *Jamabandi*, and the Nundydroog Commissioner considers that, by extending the time up to the close of the revenue year, much confusion and corrections in the accounts would result.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13th May 1874.

With regard to the 1st point, I would observe the time for *darkhasts* was never fixed or limited before the receipt of the 1st ruling above adverted to. Up to then the ryots were at perfect liberty in this Division to apply for lands whenever they liked, it being considered they were quite capable of guarding their own interests; knowing what was to their best advantage. All *darkhasts* received after the *Pahani* or Amil *Jamabandi* were entered in the *Payanamal Jamabandi*, after noting them in the ryots' *chittas*. Thus it would appear that no sort of inconvenience whatever was experienced.

Tenders for "*Kartika*" cultivation are generally received until October and for "*Vaisak*" until December, and I cannot see that any special advantage is gained by limiting the time which would only cause loss to Government revenue.

It cannot be expected that ryots will improvidently apply for lands and promise to pay *kandayam* for the year in which the application is made, unless they were certain of profiting themselves, and it does not appear consistent with reason to deny the acceptance of such *darkhasts* for the simple reason that they could not be inspected and included in the *Pahani* Book, which must be supposed to contain all the arable numbers of a village; and what could not be done in the case of *darkhasts* received after the *Pahani* was made is, that no note could be written against such numbers that it was cultivated, which is of very little consequence. The *kandayam* of such lands will be entered in the ryots' *chitta*, and included in the Amils' or *Huzur Jamabandi* or in the *payanamal pattis*, which are made out every year to include all cases which were omitted; or the entry of which was subsequently found necessary.

In the case of some of the taluks in the Chitaldroog District, where much *Vaisak* cultivation is carried on; and when the early rains are so very uncertain, that in many cases no *Kartika* crops are at all cultivated, the limitation of time must operate very prejudicially to the interests of the ryots, not to speak of the great loss accruing to Government revenue.

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that it is not advisable to limit the time for the presentation of *darkhasts*; and that the ryots should be left free to use their own discretion.

I beg to be pardoned for the delay in submitting this reply; after the draft had been prepared, I had intended to submit some further observations. But at this time some heavy criminal cases having come on, this was laid aside and unfortunately forgotten, and I regret to find was entirely overlooked.

No. 1090—Rev. 6, dated Bangalore, 13th May 1874.

Order thereon.—On a consideration of the views set forth in the above correspondence, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the provisions of the rules laid down in the General Revenue Circulars Nos. 225, dated 8th October 1870, and 7, dated 31st October 1871, require revision, and that all restrictions as to date, on applications for lands in unsurveyed taluks should be abolished in future.

In surveyed and settled taluks, however, applications for assessed waste lands, the grazing of which is annually sold by auction, may be granted with effect from the 1st March, which date, the Chief Commissioner directs, shall be fixed for the expiry, in future, of the grazing rights acquired by such sale. Such applications shall, however, in no case have effect, in respect of lands the grazing of which has been so sold, until the expiry of the term to which the condition on this point of the sale extends.

2. As regards the relinquishment of land it is considered that the 30th April may be fixed as the latest, date, *i. e.*, one month after the expiry of the official, and one month before the expiry of the revenue year. This will ordinarily give the ryot as much grace as possible without unduly risking Government interests. But in the case of lands so resigned in which a *Vaisak* crop has been sown and is standing, such land shall, as a special case, remain in the occupiers' possession until the 5th June or such other date as will, in the Deputy Commissioner's opinion, allow of the due removal of the crop, after which the land in question may be made over to the new applicant.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th May 1874.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 237, dated 11th February 1874.

Forwards a letter from Superintendent, Revenue Survey, suggesting that orders be given requiring receipts for money collected on account of boundary mark expenditure to be always given. The Survey Commissioner begs to recommend that most stringent orders be given on this point ; the practice of officially collecting money on any account and of not giving a receipt for it to the payer, is evidently most conducive to great abuses, and it would perhaps be well to require receipts to be given for payments of every kind.

2. The collections for boundary mark expenditure are made by the taluk officials through the Patel and Shanbhog.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 50, dated camp Agumbi, 29th January 1874.

I have lately received petitions from two villages in the Chikmagalur Taluk, praying that the Assistant Superintendent would himself receive from them the amount of the cost of demarcation in their villages, according to the Survey statement of amount to be recovered.

2. It is not necessary to go into the merits of these petitions, for it is not advisable to grant the request made ; but the mere fact of such petitions being made is useful in directing attention to what is in my opinion a very serious defect in the system of recovering boundary mark money from the ryots. A great deal has been said, and has come to my hearing, of the extortionate demands made for cost of demarcation, and the evil has been with great readiness laid to the charge of the Survey Department.

3. But the Survey accounts admit of check and moreover *are* most carefully checked ; if a complaint of overcharge is made, it can at once be enquired into and the truth will undoubtedly appear. The Patel, Shanbhog or Shekdar, as the case may be, does not give the ryot, who pays him boundary mark money, a receipt ; he may sometimes give him a receipt, but he does not always do so. What the result of trusting such officials with the collection of sums of money from the ryots for which they give no acknowledgment may be easily imagined. The more ignorant of the ryots are, as a matter of notoriety, very much imposed upon. I would suggest that the practice, which at present exists, of giving a receipt to the ryots as an exception, and not as a rule, be brought to notice, so that a circular may be issued making the giving of a receipt in all cases of collecting boundary mark money imperative.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 390—R. 29, dated 17th April 1874.

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 237 of the 11th February 1874, and, in reply, to state that there can be no question that a receipt in some shape ought to be given for every payment or collection of public money, and the omission to do so in the case of collections for boundary marks cannot but open the door to fraud and oppression.

2. As an improvement upon the existing system of granting separate receipts on account of the latter collections, it has been suggested that the officer introducing the new settlement should enter in Survey Form No. 4 the cost of "Bunds" as a portion of the revenue demand against the ryot for the year, and shew the several payments made by the latter along with the instalments of the land revenue under the head "Disbursements" in the same form.

3. Before issuing any order on the subject, I am directed to enquire whether this course is in your opinion feasible and suitable.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th May 1874.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 771, dated Camp Kumsi, 6th May 1874.

With reference to your letter No. 390—29 of the 17th ultimo, I beg to point out that expenditure on account of boundary marks is collected as soon as possible after the measurement of the village is completed and the detailed accounts apportioning the expenditure on each survey field can be completed and sent to the Taluk Amildar. Formerly, this expenditure was not collected till after the settlement; but this was on my *suggestion altered to immediate collection as more expedient in order to avoid large outstanding sums, and also to give the people an immediate interest in the economical erection of the marks; when collection was postponed till after the settlement, which might be two or three years after the measurement in parts of the taluk, they thought more of getting high payment in the present than of the refunding at a high rate at a distant time.

*Secretary to Chief Commissioner, No. 691—23 of 4th May 1870.

No. 1207, Rev. 7, dated Bangalore, 20th May 1874.

Order thereon.—It having been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that acknowledgments are not always given for sums received in re-payment of the expenditure incurred in the erection of the Survey boundary marks, the attention of Commissioners of Divisions and of the District Officers is drawn to the subject in view to their warning the Taluk Officials against laxity in this important particular.

2. A receipt in the form prescribed in the margin should invariably be given by the Amildar to every ryot making the payment, the total sum due by the latter as fixed by the Survey Department and the amount paid by him in liquidation of the same being respectively shewn in columns 4 and 5 of the form.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of the Ryot.	The Amount fixed by the Survey as the Cost of *Bands* as per following particulars.		Amount paid.		
			Item.	Amount.	Date.	By whom	Amount.
1	2	3	4		5		

3. The Superintendent of the Government Press is requested to print 30,000 copies of this form and forward them to this Office as early as practicable for distribution.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd May 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 785—Rev. 162, dated Mysore, 27th March 1874.

Has the honor to forward for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, copy of the marginally noted correspondence on the subject of the transfer of the irrigation cess to that Department.

Docket No. 836 of 25th November, from Mysore District.
Letter No. 211—2494 of 14th do. from the Executive Engineer, Káveri Division, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
Do 2121 of 2nd September 1873, from the Superintending Engineer, to Executive Engineer, Hemavati Division.

2. It appears from General Circular No. 11, dated 4th March 1873, that, "in the case of channels the maintenance of which lays with the Irrigation Department, the portion of the cess, levied from "lands irrigated by such works, to be allotted for the repair of the same will be fixed by the Deputy "Commissioner in communication with the Executive Engineer of the Division, the amount so allotted "being treated as a local fund grant-in-aid towards such repair." But it does not seem that the whole amount should be credited to the Irrigation Department.

3. The water cess now levied is 8 and 4 annas per *kandi* of wet and *bengar* lands.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 836, dated 25th November 1873.

In continuation of this Office No. 10 of the 25th instant, forwards for orders copy of letter No. 211—2494, dated the 14th instant, with enclosure, received from the Executive Engineer, Káveri Division, regarding the transfer of irrigation cess collected on wet and garden lands to that Department.

From the Executive Engineer, Káveri Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 211—2494, dated Mysore, 14th November 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1561, dated 8th instant, regarding the proportion of water cess collected on wet and garden lands for the year 1872—73 to be handed over to this Department, and, in reply, to forward for information copy of Superintending Engineer's No. 2121, dated 2nd September 1873, to the address of the Executive Engineer, Hemavati Division. From this letter it will be observed that the Superintending Engineer is of opinion that the whole amount should be credited to this Department, and I have now to request you will inform me if you have any objection to this course being adopted. The enclosure received with your letter under reply is retained in this Office.

From the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works, Mysore, To the Executive Engineer, Hemavati Division, Circuit No. 2121, dated Camp Maddur, 2nd September 1873.

MEMORANDUM.

His No. 154, dated 3rd May 1873, regarding proportion of irrigation cess levied from lands below channels to be handed over to Executive Engineer for expenditure thereon.

Informs that the cess originally levied from the lands below channels was expressly intended to meet the cost of channel conservancy and of maintaining the channels in a condition of order and efficiency. It was in fact originally called the channel conservancy cess; as the whole of this duty is either performed by the channel conservancy establishment or carried out by estimate sanctioned by Government, it seems correct that the full amount of collection should be handed over to the Executive Engineer by the District Officer, and treated in the same manner as any other contribution from local funds being entered under the head of "contributions from cess" in the abstract, and deducted from the amount of appropriation required from imperial funds.

No. 1340—Rev. 19, dated Bangalore, 23rd May 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—With the foregoing letter the Commissioner submits for orders, certain correspondence connected with an application of the Irrigation Department for the transfer of the proceeds from the water cess, levied on lands below channels, under the authority of General Circular No. 11 of 1872—73.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd May 1874.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that the General Circular No. 9, dated 3rd February 1873, and the additional section thereto, Circular No. 11 of the 4th March 1873, have sole reference to the administration of the local irrigation cess of one anna in the rupee, leviable in settled taluks under the provisions of the Survey Gurantee, and are in no way applicable to the channel or water cess alluded to in this correspondence. Colonel Meade therefore directs that, pending its disposal by the Survey Department, no appropriation of, or change in the mode of hitherto crediting the latter cess be adopted.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Repairs, &c., to Travellers' Bungalows in the Nundydroog Division for* 1874–75. Passing orders on the above.	No. 937—10, dated 7th May 1874.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Surplus funds of Devasthans and Chatrams.* Forwarding copy of communication on the subject from the Deputy Accountant General to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	No. 1447—21, dated 28th May 1874.	...	...	2

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Finl. No. 5, dated Bangalore, 20th April 1874.

Adverting to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 5267—F. 7, dated 18th December 1873, and No. 7122—617, F, of the 7th instant, I have the honor to append for the Chief Commissioner's sanction a statement in the margin, shewing the amount required to be distributed from the Civil Budget grant on account of repairs and contingencies to the 1st and 2nd class Travellers' Bungalows in this Division during the current official year.

Districts.	Number of Bungalows, 1st and 2nd class.	Amount required for Repairs.	Amount of Contingencies.
Bangalore ..	11	2,240 0 0	181 0 0
Kolar .	3	300 0 0	36 0 0
Toomkoor ...	6	450 0 0	135 0 0
Total..	20	2,990 0 0	352 0 0

2. As a sum of Rs. 2,000 is provided in the District Fund Budget for the current official year for the repairs to 3rd class Travellers' Bungalows, no sum on account of them is now included in the present statement.

No. 937—Finl. 10, dated Bangalore, 7th May 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division submits for sanction a statement of the sums required for repairs and contingencies to Travellers' Bungalows in his Division for 1874—75, as called for in this Office order No. 7122—617 of the 30th March last.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that the amount required for *repairs is in itself more than what is provided for in the current year's Budget under that head for the whole Province, and directs that a sum of Rs. 1000, being $\frac{1}{3}$ths of the total amount available, be placed at the Commissioner's disposal for the above purpose. The Commissioner is requested to recast his requirements in the matter accordingly, so as to make the allotment suffice for the most necessary repairs.

*Rs. 2,990.

3. Looking to the smallness of income from Travellers' Bungalows, when compared with the cost of their establishment, repairs, furniture, &c., it is clear, the Chief Commissioner considers, that these bungalows are a heavy charge on the State, and that if the rule in force elsewhere, which requires them to be maintained from their income, were enforced in Mysore, many of them would have to be given up. For these reasons, it will be necessary to economize the repair allotment as much as possible.

4. Colonel Meade observes that the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for * "Contingencies" has already been distributed among the District Officers as shown in the †margin, and is pleased to authorize the Commissioners of Divisions to sanction expenditure under this head, taking care not to exceed the Budget grants.

* *Vide* page 19 of the Budget for 1874—75.

† Bangalore ... Rs. 500
Kolar ... „ 50
Toomkoor ... „ 50
Mysore .. „ 100
Hassan .. „ 50
Shimoga ... „ 100
Kadur ... „ 50
Chitaldroog ... „ 100
Total... 1,000

5. Proper measures should be taken for the periodical inspection by District Officers of the kit lately supplied to bungalows.

6. The replies of the Commissioners of Nagar and Ashtagram to this Office order No. 7122—617 of the 30th March last will be awaited.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 28th May 1874.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 581, dated Bangalore, 5th May 1874.

In acknowledging receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 191—14, dated 10th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the account headed "Surplus Funds of *Devastans* and *Chatrams*," was intended for recording the surplus or savings from the Government allowances payable to such institutions, from the Treasury, and the expenditure out of such surplus. Under the Chief Commissioner's Orders dated 17th September 1870, No. 3323—1, savings from the proceeds of land *inams* attached to such institutions under Government management are also to be accounted for under that head and held available for the repairs of the more important buildings. The vouchers required are bills countersigned by the Commissioners of the Divisions concerned acting under the authority vested in them in the Chief Commissioner's Orders of 4th July 1872, No. 1742—2.

Memo.

* By these orders Commissioners may sanction repairs costing Rs. 500, and Deputy Commissioners Rs. 200, but the estimates are to be sent to the Daftar Department for registry and assignment of funds if necessary.

2. The revenue derived from *inam* land of temples, as well as *pudavat* funds generally, when received, are usually credited in the Treasury Accounts to "Deposits," but the receipt of such moneys in the Treasuries, except under certain special circumstances, was forbidden in the Chief Commissioner's Orders No. 3 of 5th June 1872.

3. Having regard however to the views expressed in the Chief Commissioner's Orders of 3rd November 1873 (No. 4311—183), it seems desirable that in cases where the pecuniary affairs of a temple are taken out of the hands of the temple manager, and placed under the control of the Government Muzrayi Officer, the funds should be placed in the Public Treasury, and credited in its public accounts to a special head, the expenditure from which would require the Muzrayi Officer's written orders in every case. The account may be styled "Receipts of Temples under management of Muzrayi Officers." *Pudavat* funds belonging to the same temples should be credited to the same account instead of "Deposits," ; but it will be well strictly to prohibit the Amildars from receiving, without the express orders of the Deputy Commissioner of the District, any money either from *inam* lands or *pudavat* funds belonging to Muzrayi institutions which are not under the management of the Government Muzrayi Officers.

No. 1447—Fnl. 21, dated Bangalore, 28th May 1874.

Order thereon.—The foregoing letter of the Deputy Accountant General is communicated to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division for information and guidance with reference to para 1 of his letter No. 556—101, dated 30th January 1874.

2. Amildars should be prohibited from recovering, without the express orders of the Deputy Commissioners, any money either from *inam* lands or *Pudavat* funds belonging to *Devastans*, &c., which are not under the management of the Government Muzrayi Officers.

3. With reference to para 2 of this Office Proceedings No. 191—14, dated 10th April last, a copy of which should now be sent to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, that officer is requested to cancel resumptions of management of Devastans, &c. from private individuals, similar to the one therein alluded to, made under a misconception of the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 3323—1 of the 17th September 1870.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Destruction of Venomous snakes in Bangalore.* Thanking Dr. Nicholson for his labors in connection with the experiment.	No. 1345—266, dated 23rd May 1874.	...	...	1 to 2
3 to 4	*Report of the Mysore Museum for* 1873-74. Thanking Dr. Oswald, the Superintendent, for his management of the institution during the year.	No. 1395—274, dated 26th May 1874.	...	..	3 to 6

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd May 1874.

From Surgeon E. Nicholson, B. M. S., on Special Duty, D. P. W., To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 79, dated Bangalore, 15th May 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that, on the 11th instant, I finished the expenditure of the balance of funds for the destruction of venomous snakes. The advances, amounting to Rs. 400, received prior to the 20th August, I have already accounted for; the last advance of Rs. 250, having been expended on a lower scale of rewards, has lasted from the 20th August until now. The total account of numbers destroyed and of expenditure has been as follows :—

	No. of Snakes.	Paid in Rewards. Rs.	As.	Total Expenditure. Rs.	Remarks.
May 22nd, August 19th, 1873, (already accounted for) ...	1,000	387	0	400	At 2 to 8 As.
August 20th—31st ...	93	14	6		At 1 to 3 As.
September	132	23	10		Do.
October	118	22	10		At 4 As.
November	92	22	0		Do.
December	160	41	6		Do.
January 1874	104	26	0		Do.
February	168	42	0		I was absent part of the month; rewards suspended.
March	2	0	8		
April	22	5	8		
May 1st—11th	57	14	4		
	948	212	4		
Expenditure for burial, disinfectants, &c., during 9 months.	...	37	12	250	
Grand Total.....	1,948	...	...	650	

The total expenditure of Rs. 650 has thus resulted in the destruction of 1,948 venomous snakes, composed of the following species:—

Cobras ..	*Naga*	*Tripudians* ..	1,939
Bungarus ..	*Bungarus*	*Arcuatus* ..	2
Daboia vipers ..	*Daboia*	*Elegans* ..	6
Echis viper ..	*Echis*	*Carinata* ..	1
		Total...	1,948

The conclusions to be drawn from this experimental destruction appear to be the following:—

1st. That 99 per cent of the venomous snakes in this part of Mysore are cobras, the few other species being comparatively rare.

2nd. That the number of cobras to be obtained is practically unlimited, provided there be sufficient inducement to search for them. At least four annas a piece is the lowest price which will induce regular search for them.

3rd. If the reward be sufficiently liberal to induce regular search, and not only to bring in straggling specimens, directly the number in and immediately round Bangalore is in any way reduced, the cobras will be imported largely from distant villages, being kept alive until a good quantity are ready.

4th. So there is a dilemma; if the reward be kept low, the number brought in will not diminish the cobra population in any perceptible degree; while if sufficiently high, cobras will be sought for in distant places and kept alive until required for the market. On this system the expenditure would be unlimited, and yet cobras would be nearly as plentiful as ever in Bangalore. In either case the money is wasted, for it is probable that the number of accidents which would occur in the catching operations might more than compensate for any diminished danger owing to the thinning of the cobras by the reward system. I have myself witnessed three men bitten, but fortunately nothing serious occurred. On the whole I think it is best to leave the people to kill the cobras or not as they please.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd May 1874.

No. 1345.
266.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 23RD MAY 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

SURGEON E. NICHOLSON, B. M. S., ON SPECIAL DUTY, D. P. W.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 79 of the 15th instant, I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the Chief Commissioner for your labors in the experimental destruction of venomous snakes in Bangalore, and to state that, under the circumstances brought to notice, Colonel Meade feels disposed to concur in your views.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1346—D. 192, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD MAY 1874.

Copy of the above, and of Dr. Nicholson's letter to which it is a reply, are forwarded to the President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, for information.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th May 1874.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Government Museum, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 14, dated 1st April 1874.

The total number of visitors during the year was 123,874, being a decrease of 11,196 on the previous year.

The average daily number of visitors was 439.
The largest number in one day (The Dasara festival) was 3,789.
The smallest number in one day was 138.

Out of 123,874 visitors—
88,625 were males
35,249 were females

Signed in the Book.

Males	25,951
Females	719

Tally kept.

Men and boys	62,674
Women and girls	34,530

Visitors signed the book

In English, Europeans ..	3,937
Natives ..	2,742
„ Kanarese	9,866
In Tamil	5,481
„ Hindustani	2,683
„ Maharatta	1,057
„ Telugu	640
„ Guzarati	105
„ Nagari	67
„ Malayalam	38
„ Marwadi	22
„ Sindhi	14
„ Chinese	6
„ Arabic	5
„ Sanskrit	3
„ Multani	2
„ Bengali	1
„ Seik	1

The total number of visitors, who have now entered the Museum since it was first opened, amounts to 1,383,924.

The numbers shew a slight tendency to decrease, now that the novelty of the place has worn off; but great numbers of the villagers who come into Bangalore visit the institution, and their amusement and delight is unbounded. I heard a woman remark one day in Kanarese that she thought every thing in the world must be here.

The visitors are remarkably well behaved and orderly, and, with the exception of a few East Indian boys, never gave any trouble.

Four hundred and sixty two new specimens have been added to the collection, or 66 more than last year; of these, 415 were contributed by 41 donors, 44 purchased, and 3 collected by the Establishment.

The difficulty of procuring fresh specimens increases of course every year, and the want of a taxidermist for the greater part of the year (to be alluded to hereafter) has much increased the difficulty this year.

The following memorandum specifies the contributions, &c., received under each head:—

Mammalia	12	Insects	7
Aves	13	Mineralogy and Geology ..	41
Oology	69	Raw products and manufactures ..	22
Reptiles	8	Models	17
Ichthyology	2	Antiquities and Ethnography ..	13
Conchology	140	Coins	113
Arachnidæ	3	Dies	2

They were presented or purchased as shewn in the following list.

General list of contributions, &c., received for the Mysore Government Museum from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.

Donors.	No. of donations or specimens.
Amildar of Devanhalli.	
Mammal	1
Arnold, Mr. A., Bangalore.	
Birds' Eggs.	7
Arathoon, Mrs., Bangalore.	
1 Box of Butterflies	1
Amildar of Maddur.	
Grain	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th May 1874.

Donors.	No. of donations or specimens.	
Brougham, Mr., Dy. Conservator of Forests, Salem.		
Snakes bottle	1	11
Specimens of fibre	10	
Benson, Lieut-Colonel, Judge, Small Cause Court, Bangalore.		
Scorpion	1	2
Snake stone and root	1	
Browne, H. Esq., Pleader, Madras.		
Resurrection plant	1	192
Shells	134	
Silver quartz	14	
A quantity of crystals	1	
Gold quartz..	11	
Moss agates..	4	
Gold coins	8	
Silver coins	15	
Copper coins	4	
Coyle, Revd. S. G., Bangalore.		
Tiger Tusks	2	10
Shells	6	
Minerals	2	
Khadar Patcha Saib, Bangalore.		
Bird	1	1
D'Cruz, Mr. J., Apothecary, Pete Hospital, Bangalore.		
Insect	1	1
Depui, Revd., Bangalore.		
Insect	1	1
Dias, Mr. J. S., Bangalore.		
Cocoon	1	1
Faulkner, Mr. G. A., Bangalore.		
Copper coins	10	10
Govindasami Naidu, Bangalore.		
Dropsy of a fowl	1	1
Harris, Mr., Bangalore.		
Mammal	1	1
Hudson, H. Esq., Dy. Acctt. General.		
Insects	2	2
Hill, Major W., Dy. Commissioner, Mysore District.		
Mineral	1	1
Henderson, Dr., J. Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore.		
Matting	2	2

Donors.	No. of donations or specimens.	
Kitto, T. Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District.		
Granite	1	2
Painted gourd	1	
Lingaiya, Pujari, Bangalore.		
Bird's egg		1
Lowe, Miss, Bangalore.		
Snake skins	2	3
Fish	1	
Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.		
Images of Ganesa		2
Mackenzie, Captain J. S. F., Mysore Commission, Bangalore.		
Mammal	1	65
Insects	2	
Copper coins	62	
Magrath, Mrs., Bangalore.		
Mygale		1
New, W. Esq., Superintendent, Lal Bagh, Bangalore.		
Mammals	3	4
Bird	1	
Narasimma Naidu, Esq., Amildar of Devanhalli.		
Mammal		1
Osborn, Major, Barrack Master, Bangalore.		
Birds		2
Oswald, Surgeon-Major H. R., Bangalore.		
Reptile	1	2
Mammal	1	
Pearse, Lieut-Colonel J. L., Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.		
Birds	3	8
Reptiles	3	
Dies	2	
Periakka, Bangalore.		
Bird		1
Pope, J. Esq., Bangalore.		
Mygale		1
Purchased.		
Minerals	3	44
Fishing rods	2	
Models	17	
Musical instruments	8	
Armour	1	
Gold coins	13	

Donors.	No. of donations or specimens.
Procured by the Department.	
Bird .. .. .. 1 Birds' eggs 2	3
Ramaiya, Esq., Amildar of Nagamangala.	
Brass lamps..	2
Subrayalu Naidu, Esq., Amildar of Anekal.	
Mammal	1
Sanderson, G. P. Esq., Superintendent of Channels, Hemavati Division.	
Bird .. .. .. 1 Medicines 2	3
Tarachand, Bangalore.	
Copper coin	1
Taylor, Mrs. Bangalore.	
Bird	
Taylor, Mr. C., Bangalore.	
Bird's egg.	1
Taylor, W. E. Esq., Station Master, Copam.	
Reptile	1
Vasudeva Pille, Ice Dept., Bangalore.	
Fish	1
Venkatreddi.	
Minerals	4
Wouterz, Mr. B. J., Amildar of Chikballapur.	
Mammal .. .. .. 1 Birds' eggs .. .. .. 59 Small Native gun 1	61
Total..	462

I am greatly indedted to Mr. Browne, Pleader of Madras, who has been a liberal contributor, and who has always evinced much interest in the institution.

The following coins were added during the year:—

Copper coins	77	and the collection now consists of—	
Gold „	21		
Silver „	15	Copper coins	577
	——	Silver „	99
Total..	113	Gold „	50

Eighteen volumes of books have been added during the year. The Library now consists of 447 volumes. The manuscripts are all in good order, and are kept secure against damage by rain and white ants.

The year has, I regret to say, not been one of progress, owing to two unfortunate circumstances, over which we had no control. I allude to the accidental death by drowning of the Curator Tulasingam in October 1873; he had been in the institution since it was opened. He possessed a great deal of special knowledge, which it was impossible to find another man master of for the salary attached to the appointment. The Clerk Varadaraju, who had likewise been in the institution since its commencement, was promoted as the most suitable man to be had; but he has had every thing to learn and to go over every single specimen in the Museum, and compare it with the Register to make himself acquainted with the contents of the cases; this has occupied months, and has been very uphill work, and is only now concluded.

The Taxidermist who had been at work for 22 months, and was a very fair hand, was arrested on a charge of theft in August 1873, which he was accused of having committed some years back, and was taken to Saugar, Central Provinces, tried and found guilty, so it was necessary to dismiss him, and I have been quite unable to find another Taxidermist suitable. I had therefore to educate a man who had shewn some aptitude for the work of taxidermy, and sent him down to the Madras Central Museum to be taught. He is still under tuition, and it will be some time still before he is ready.

The roof of the old portion of the Museum became in such a dangerous state that the Executive Engineer advised me to remove the cases, which was done; they have been arranged in the new portion of the building as well as circumstances admit of, though rather crowded.

The expenses incurred have been as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries	1,626	13	11
Contingencies	203	10	5
Purchase of specimens	298	7	2
Furniture	200	0	0
Total Rs.	2,328	15	6

No. 1395—GENL. 274, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH MAY 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the thanks of the Chief Commissioner be conveyed to Dr. Oswald, for his management of the Museum during the year.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Revision of school text-books.* Passing orders on report submitted by the Committee appointed to enquire and report on the subject. Letter to Government of India, submitting copy of the Committee's report.	No. 815—2, dated 2nd May 1874. and No. 814—6, dated 2nd May 1874.	...	...	1 to 3
4	*Education of European and Eurasian children.* Submitting a report on the subject to the Government of India.	No. 1191—8, dated 19th May 1874.	...	...	4 to 9

No. 815—EDUL. 2, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MAY 1874.

ORDER.—On receipt of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 151, dated the 29th March 1873, a Committee, composed of the gentlemen named in the margin, was appointed to report on the books in use in the schools of Mysore and Coorg, and to submit suggestions on the points noted in the Government Resolution.

B. L. Rice, Esq., *President.*
Capt. J. S. F. Mackenzie, *Secy.*

Members.
Dr. G. U. Pope.
C. Rangacharlu, Esq.
T. R. A. Thambu Chetti, Esq.
Mahomed Ali, Esq.
H. Narasimhaiya,
Kazi Sha Abdul Khudus Khadri.
A. Srinivasa Chari.

2. This report is now before the Chief Commissioner, and he directs that his acknowledgments of their labors may be communicated to the Members of the Committee.

3. The Chief Commissioner concurs generally in the views of the Committee on all the points noted in the report, more especially the recommendations summarized below.

4. The Committee recommend:—

I. The compilation of certain works in English, *viz.*, Grammar, Arithmetic, Histories and Geography, which would be of use generally to all India.

II. The preparation of expurgated editions of certain works in Sanskrit and Persian, which would also be of general use through the Empire.

III. The compilation of four reading books—English and Vernacular, a Grammar with exercises in the vernacular for translation, a work on school management, a vernacular translation of the same and of the Histories and Geography to be prepared provincially, in view to their adaptation to the locality in which they are to be used.

IV. The holding of a conference of representatives of Kanarese school literature from Madras, Mysore and Bombay, in view to a common understanding being come to regarding Kanarese school books, and the introduction of a single series in all Government or aided schools throughout all Kanarese Districts.

5. With reference to the works enumerated under the first two heads, the Chief Commissioner considers that their preparation would, if approved, be carried out under the orders of the Government of India as an imperial undertaking, and further that, in such event, their preparation should be entrusted to persons specially nominated for the purpose, who should receive a fixed honorarium for their services. The preparation of those included under the 3rd head should be entrusted to specially qualified persons in the Provinces concerned, similarly nominated to the duty and remunerated therefor.

If the latter proposal is approved by the Government of India, steps will be taken to carry it into effect as regards the books required for use in Mysore.

6. The proposal in para 40 of the report, recommending a carefully prepared digest of the principal English Grammars for use in all schools, appears to the Chief Commissioner to be of doubtful utility; but the suggestion in para 42 to supply an elementary work on Grammar of the character described therein, for use in Anglo-vernacular schools, is a desirable one, and may be adopted with advantage.

7. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the remark, at the close of para 50 of the report, regarding the works on Arithmetic.

The preparation of a work based on the best European methods, both as regards Arithmetic and Algebra, without altogether ignoring the native works, would, in the

Chief Commissioner's opinion, meet a decided want, while it would not interfere with the study of the standard English works by advanced students.

8. The remarks of the Committee on Geometry, para 56, refer rather to the curriculum for the University Examination than to the question of revision of *School* Text-books, and the question is therefore apparently beyond the scope of the object of the assembly of the Committee.

9. The Chief Commissioner generally agrees with the Committee in the remarks contained in paras 59 to 63, and observes that there is no more difficult question than that of dealing with the subject of the selection of suitable historical works as School Text-books. Colonel Meade considers that a real knowledge of history can only be acquired by much and varied reading, and that a single work could scarcely be brought to supply it. The elementary histories referred to by the Committee can hardly be otherwise than bald and imperfect, containing little more than names, events, and dates.

The Chief Commissioner is disposed to think that the want, so universally felt, of suitable general and Indian histories will be better supplied if the subject is left to private individuals.

10. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the remarks in Chapter 5 of the report regarding Geography.

11. The Committee's proposals on the subject of Physical Science, Chapter 6, are, the Chief Commissioner thinks, hardly practical and he fears that the subject is one that must be regarded as in advance of the ordinary school education which at present obtains. It seems to Colonel Meade that instruction in Physical Science should form part of the University curriculum, and might be left to it.

12. The Chief Commissioner entirely agrees with the Committee in their observations regarding instruction in Mental and Moral Philosophy. Colonel Meade fully realizes the importance of more systematic teaching in the latter subject especially, in all schools. With reference to this subject, the Chief Commissioner thinks that, while the dogmas of religion are excluded from Government schools, good morals may be inculcated by the introduction of work specially prepared for that purpose. This work might, for instance, embody lessons on the existence of a Supreme Being, Divine rewards for virtue and punishments for vice, injunctions to truth, piety and godliness, the duty that subjects owe to the State, to themselves and to humanity in general—all of which are truths upheld by all religions, and there could therefore in Colonel Meade's opinion be no objection to their being taught in Government schools.

13. In Chapter VIII, some useful practical suggestions are offered under the heads "School Management," "Translations" and "Cheap Books," which appear to be worthy of consideration. A work on school management is no doubt much needed.

14. The Committee further state that in many schools inferior text-books are used on account of their cheapness. There can be no doubt that this retards progress in education; but in preference to adopting the Committee's proposal, *viz.*, that the Government should publish large and stereotyped editions of works, the Chief Commissioner thinks that the Government might procure from England the books used in schools, and by selling them at cost price, place them within the reach of all students.

15. It is suggested in para 80 that School-book Committees should be appointed from time to time under each Administration, for the purpose of revising at certain intervals the course of study pursued in schools, in order that the standard of instruction in any district may not fall behind the age. The suggestion is a good one, and Colonel Meade

considers that a Standing Book Committee at each Presidency or Government Head Quarters would probably be the best mode of providing for the real requirements of the case. Should this be impracticable, a specially qualified Officer may, he considers, be appointed, as required, under the educational head of each Government for this purpose.

16. The Committee further urge in paras 80 and 82 the necessity for the creation of a pure vernacular literature for students who have passed through the schools, and who are desirous of turning to it for mental improvement and recreation, and suggest that popular editions of standard works freed from all objectionable passages, and free translations of modern travels of Asiatics and Europeans might be prepared and published with this object. Colonel Meade considers that, without going so far as to expurgate *all* passages, in the vernacular literature generally, that may be classed as objectionable, it would suffice to issue some general rule that all *text-books* for use in schools should be freed from everything that is in any way objectionable; while those for the University Examination should have such portions only expurgated, as are absolutely indecent or immoral.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

General No. 814.
No. 6.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MAY 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

Adverting to the Resolution of the Government of India* and your confidential letter† noted in the margin, on the subject of revising school text-books and expurgating objectionable passages therefrom, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a report on the subject, submitted by the Committee specially appointed to consider the several points mentioned in the Resolution and letter referred to, together with the Chief Commissioner's order thereon.

* No. 151, dated 29th March 1873.
† Dated 29th March 1873.

2. The point noted in the end of para 6 of the Government Resolution has, I am to state, been duly considered in the Committee's report, and if the proposed course is approved, steps will be taken to deal with the question in due course.

3. Colonel Meade desires me to convey an expression of his regret at the delay that has occurred in the submission of the present report, which has, to some extent, been due to his protracted absence on duty in the Bombay Presidency.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department,
19th May 1874.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter, No. 1191—8, dated Bangalore, 19th May 1874, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1191.
8.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 19*th May* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

Adverting to the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 3—100, dated the 9th March 1874, on the subject of providing schools for the education of European and Eurasian children, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward the accompanying copy of a letter No. 392, dated the 15th May 1874, from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, reporting on the subject, and to submit the following observations.

1*stly.*—In the Resolution referred to, information is required as to how far schools for the education of European and Eurasian children, maintained in Mysore and Coorg, and towards the support of which the State contributes, are sufficient for the requirements of the European and Eurasian school-going population, and what their total annual cost to Government is; with information (1) as to the European and Eurasian population for whom they are required, and (2) as to the best means of supplementing the existing provision, if it is inadequate in quantity and unsuitable in quality.

2*ndly.*—An opinion is also invited as to the expediency of altering or more strictly defining the conditions of the present Grant-in-aid Rules for the above class of schools in order that the primary object of Lord Canning's Minute may be better attained, and of maintaining any distinction in the administration of grants-in-aid to such schools and ordinary native schools.

3*rdly.*—Information is also required as to what standard of instruction separate schools for this class of Europeans and Eurasians are required, what masters can be provided with the best economy for such schools, and whether any special rules are required for their inspection, management and control.

2. It will be seen from the report which accompanies this letter, that the total European and Eurasian population of Mysore, including the officers and soldiers (and their families) of the troops serving in the Province, aggregates 7,572, of whom 4,441 are males and 3,131 females.

3. For the education of the children of these classes seventeen institutions are available, of which sixteen are located in Bangalore. In addition to these, the Government District Anglo-Vernacular schools and the Mission schools are open to, and are attended by, a few European and Eurasian children.

4. The total number of European and Eurasian children under instruction in these institutions is between 1,200 and 1,300 of both sexes, a large proportion consisting of

boys; and it is considered that at least 1,500 children could be educated in them, which, the Chief Commissioner considers, may fairly be regarded as an adequate provision for a total population of 7,500. No arrangements appear therefore to be called for to supplement this provision.

5. The total amount of the annual grants-in-aid to 12 of the 17 institutions referred to above (three of the latter being Regimental and two private boarding and day schools for young ladies) is Rs. 16,980: the number of pupils educated at these twelve schools being 1,075, giving an annual cost per head to Government of about Rs. 16.

6. As to the quality of the instruction afforded in these schools there can be no doubt that the description given in para 8 of the Director's report is correct, and that but few of them can be regarded as furnishing to poor European and Eurasian children, the opportunities of elementary instruction which it is the object of Government to see placed within their reach, equally with children of the native community. Some of these schools, however, have been specially established with this latter object, and may be said to fulfil it fairly.

7. As stated by the Director in para 9 of his report, there are at present, the Chief Commissioner observes, obvious difficulties in the way of direct official interference in the course of instruction followed in each of these institutions. The instruction in each is considered to be adapted to the classes under education in it, and aims at the standard deemed suitable for them, and any attempt to control it by the Educational Department, further than is required and provided for by the Grant-in-aid Rules would probably, under present circumstances, have a mischievous effect.

8. The suggestion to provide in these rules that certain Government Educational Officers shall serve as *ex-officio* members of the managing committees of these institutions appears to be deserving of consideration; but it seems to Colonel Meade that some caution would be necessary to prevent such a measure being a source of annoyance and inconvenience and possibly injury to a school, from the exercise of over-due interference by officers so employed.

9. The suggestion of attaching values to certain standards of examination to be passed by the pupils at the time of inspection might be adopted with beneficial results: but the measure would require some previous consideration.

10. As no special arrangement for supplementing the provision of these schools in Mysore is deemed necessary, the questions put in para 18 of the Resolution do not seem to call for reply, and Colonel Meade desires me to state that the whole question, including Mr. Lawrence's remarks on the Bangalore European and Eurasian schools, shall be fully noticed in the Education Report for the past year now under preparation.

11. As regards the Province of Coorg, the number of European and Eurasian children of a school-going age does not amount to more than 20 boys and 22 girls, several of whom attend the Government Central School, there being no school in Coorg, specially opened for them. It is possible that a cheap mixed day school at Mercara,—the chief town of the Province—for European and Eurasian children, might answer, but the prospects are not very promising.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 19th May 1874.

From the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 392, dated Bangalore, 15th May 1874.

Referring to your docket No. 844—158 of the 4th instant, I have the honor to submit anew a report, relating to both Mysore and Coorg, on the education of European and Eurasian children, as called for in Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3—100, Home Department, dated the 9th of March last.

Mysore.

2. According to the returns of the census taken in November 1871, there are 4,469 Europeans and 2,921 Eurasians in the Province of Mysore, who are distributed as described in the statistics given in the margin for each District. The great majority, or 4,696 Europeans and 2,411 Eurasians, reside in Bangalore, in the Cantonment. Among the former are included 1,818 Military Officers and soldiers. The only other town containing a considerable number of these races is Mysore. The annexed statement shews the exact figures for each. Of those living in the Hassan and Kadur Districts, a great many are coffee planters, while the numbers in Shimoga District are temporarily raised by the presence of Officers of the Revenue Survey.

Districts.	*Europeans.*	*Eurasians.*
Bangalore ..	4,114	2,445
Kolar	14	31
Toomkoor ...	48	67
Mysore	110	196
Hassan	78	64
Shimoga .	34	35
Kadur	56	47
Chitaldroog ...	15	36
Total	4,469	2,921

City.	Europeans.		Eurasians.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bangalore ...	2,733	1,365	1,042	1,375
Mysore ...	46	27	50	46
Total	2,779	1,392	1,092	1,421

3. The sex and creed of the two classes are returned as follows :—

	Protestants.		Roman Catholics.		Not stated.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Europeans	2,352	1,186	616	299	16	6	2,984	1,485
Eurasians	859	1,089	439	498	23	13	1,321	1,600
Total.....	3,211	2,239	1,055	797	39	19	4,305	3,085

4. The following table distinguishes adults from children :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans.	2,145	672	839	813
Eurasians	514	690	807	910
Total.....	2,659	1,362	1,646	1,723

Of the above, 421 boys and 308 girls belong to the European Military, whose education is provided for in the three Regimental Schools at Bangalore attached to the Artillery, the Cavalry and the Infantry, respectively. These schools are inspected by the Superintendent of Army Schools, and are entirely under the control of the Military authorities. There remain therefore 1,225 boys and 1,415 girls with whom the Educational Department is directly concerned, and of these 1,029 boys and 1,233 girls are in Bangalore, as per particulars in the margin. But about 500 of the whole number being less than six years' old, there may be, in round numbers, 2,100 European and Eurasian children of an age to attend school.

	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans	351	432
Eurasians	678	781

5. The means of education in this Province specially designed for children of these classes consist of fourteen different institutions, omitting branches. All but one are situated in Bangalore, which possesses on the whole the best climate and, being connected by rail with the Madras and Bombay lines, is easily reached from all parts of the South of India. But the Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools at the Head Quarters of each District, and the Mission Schools in Bangalore and Mysore, though mainly

attended by natives, are also resorted to by a certain number of Europeans and Eurasians. The statement attached to this report shews the character of each of the schools for European and Eurasian children aided by the Mysore Government, with the attendance thereat, &c. There are, besides, two private boarding and day schools for young ladies, (Miss Millard's and Mrs. Lowe's,) and may be others not brought to public notice. Numbers of European children, again, receive instruction from tutors or governesses at home, preparatory to going to England for their education. Their parents would probably not send them to any school in India.

6. Including all schools (except regimental ones) there are not less than 1,400 European and Eurasian children under public instruction in Mysore. But this does not represent the maximum number for whom provision exists, as nearly all the schools are capable of receiving more pupils without materially adding to their present expenditure. It is not therefore perhaps too much to say that 1,600 or 1,700 European and Eurasian children could find means of instruction in existing schools, besides those who are taught privately at home.

7. These results do not tally with those in Mr. Lawrence's Report. But from the variation between the number of children as given at the top and at the bottom of page 8 ; from not allowing for children below the school-going age, the necessity for which is admitted in a foot note as regards the Central Provinces; and from the low estimate of children under instruction ; the numerical results at which he arrives are a good deal wide of the mark. The lists on pages 6, 7 and 142 make it evident that he did not receive complete information as to the existing schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

8. From the foregoing statements it may be gathered that there are enough schools for these classes. It is true that the figures representing the number of pupils fall somewhat short of those shewing the estimated number of children, but that this is due to defects in the data, which, for reasons above stated, are unavoidable, I have no doubt. My own opinion as to the sufficiency of the means of education for these classes is confirmed by that of others engaged in clerical and mission work in the Cantonment, whom I have consulted.

9. The extract from Lord Canning's Minute, given in the 13th para of the Resolution now under reply, shews that children of the Eurasian class were chiefly present to his mind when he penned it. On this point I may remark that no difference is made between European and Eurasian children in any of the schools aided by this Government. Boys and girls of both classes are freely admitted, either as boarders or day scholars, on precisely the same terms and footing. This is equally the case in the Government and Mission schools for natives. Eurasian parents have therefore a choice of every description of school in the Province, from a Government day school in the District, with a monthly fee of four annas, or certain of the aided schools in Bangalore where education is free in deserving cases, to the most expensive institutions at the head of the list.

10. The standard of instruction may be roughly gathered from the classification in my list. But except for the higher class this is in a measure arbitrary, and perhaps apt to mislead from the tendency to connect the terms *middle* and *lower class* with social as well as educational gradations. To take, for instance, the case of St. John's schools, the first on the list of middle class schools. These consist of three separate branches for boys, girls and infants, each occupying separate premises. The education imparted, therefore, ranges from somewhat below University Entrance standard to the merest rudiments. In social position, again, the pupils include not only children of comparatively well-to-do parents in humble life, but are drawn from even the ranks of destitution, for a large number are daily provided with a meal. The Roman Catholic schools, in the same way, receive the utterly destitute, especially orphans, boarding and clothing as well as educating them. It is likewise proposed to admit destitute children to the Protestant Cantonment Orphanage as day scholars, if the additional grant-in-aid lately applied for is sanctioned. These explanations will probably suffice to shew that the wants of even the lowest grade are somewhat more liberally provided for than would at first sight appear from the list.

11. The rules on which grants-in-aid are given in this Province are, I believe, similar to those of Bengal. For schools educating up to the University Entrance standard, the Government grant is limited to half the income guaranteed from local sources. For other schools, in which the expenditure is more than Rs. 30 per mensem, the grant may be made up to two-thirds of the income from private sources. These conditions appear to give a very fair advantage to the poorer class of schools.

12. As regards the quality of the instruction there is undoubtedly a tendency in many of the schools to put as great a distance between Europeans and Natives as possible. Hence the cultivation of Latin by boys, and of French by girls, to the almost entire exclusion of the vernaculars, and to much neglect of even English. The observation in para 6 of the Resolution,—that the European and Eurasian pupils rarely learn to read, write or speak the vernaculars of their own Province grammatically—accords with my own experience. Those who from circumstances have been brought up entirely among natives acquire, it is,

to be feared, a volubility in slang, or worse, rather than a command or use of the language such as a native gentleman has. The neglect of the vernaculars I would regard as one of the most patent defects in the education of the schools here for European and Eurasian children.

13. Another is the want of attention to practical and industrial training. The design of the highest schools may be very well expressed in Dr. Pope's words as regards Bishop Cotton's, quoted in Mr. Lawrence's Report, page 146, namely, "to give such a training as will enable boys to pass the Madras "University tests at the cheapest rate." Whatever may be thought of the scope of an education of which this is the highest aim, approximation to it as near as possible is the end in view even in the middle class schools. There is a plain want of adaptation in the system to the requirements alike of the public service and of the private life which the class of children now under consideration will in nine cases out of ten be called to enter upon. It may well be doubted whether most of the boys turned out from these schools have any knowledge of the composition and use of building materials, of the parts or operations of machinery, of the methods of levelling, surveying or estimating, of the arts of carpentry or joinery, of architectural drawing and designing, of the elements of botany, natural history or chemistry; and whether the girls could cut out and make up the clothes of a household, or cook its meals, or cast up the daily accounts, and make mental calculations with ease. A variety of subjects of great practical importance might be indicated, which all the pupils of the schools now in question will probably, if not certainly, have more or less to deal with, or by which they could make a respectable living, but for which they receive no preparation. The Friend-in-need Society is now forced to establish a workshop, the necessity for which, and even for such a society at all, would possibly be in some measure done away with were Eurasian boys as a rule trained in industrial callings and thrifty habits.

14. Any modification of the course of instruction in these schools can at present be brought about by Government, only indirectly. They are all in a measure private schools, many under influential direction or management, which is, however, subject to fluctuation as residents change. According to the Grant-in-aid Rules Government demands simply that a good secular education shall be imparted, and disclaims interference with the management of a school as long as this condition is fulfilled, failing which its aid will be withdrawn. The remedy which occurs to me is that certain Educational Officers of Government might be required *ex-officio* to form members of each managing committee. This is a different thing from any such officer being nominated to a committee in his private capacity. It would, I conceive, have the effect of promoting a more stable and concerted course of action as regards this important class of schools, and at the same time afford an opening for modifying the *curricula*, where required, and regulating the appointment of masters and introduction of school books, in consultation with those most interested in the schools. Where suitable members for the committee could be found among the actual parents of pupils, their influence would probably in several respects be beneficial.

15. Another method of controlling the operations, especially of the more strictly private schools, would be by attaching values to certain standards of examination to be passed by the pupils at the time of inspection. This would lead to more attention being given to subjects now too much lost sight of. These measures would do much, in conjunction with modifications which are contemplated in the University courses of study, to put the education of Europeans and Eurasians on a more satisfactory basis, both as regards its quality and its direction.

Coorg.

16. The Coorg population, according to the census, includes 181 Europeans and 229 Eurasians. The statement in the margin shows how they are scattered over the principality. At Mercara, the chief town, there are 69 Europeans and 124 Eurasians. The majority of both classes are connected with coffee planting, the number of European coffee estates being 140.

Taluk.	*Europeans.*	*Eurasians.*
Mercara ...	107	144
Padmalkanad ...	14	6
Yedemalkanad ...	35	50
Kiggatnad ...	18	22
Nanjrajpatna ...	10	7
Nelusavirsime ...	...	...
Total.. ...	181	229

17. The following table exhibits sex and creed:—

	Protestants.		Roman Catholic.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Europeans	99	46	27	9	126	55
Eurasians	71	59	65	34	136	93
Total.....	170	105	92	43	262	148

The disproportion between the sexes proves that the men are mostly unmarried or not accompanied by their families I make out that the number of European and Eurasian children of a school-going age does not amount to more than 29 boys and 22 girls.

18 There is no school in Coorg specially for them, but several of both sexes attend the Government Central School at Mercara The children of the East Indian musicians belonging to the Native Regiment there will, it is stated, be provided for separately when the question of army education for native regiments, now under consideration, has been settled It is possible that a cheap mixed day school at Mercara for European and Eurasian children might answer, but the prospects are not very promising

Name of School	Denomination	No of Pupils		Total	Yearly Grant from Government	Remarks
		Boys	Girls			
Higher Class.						
Bishop Cotton's	Church of England	141	94	235	5,640	Boarding and Day School.
St Andrew's	Church of Scotland	74		74	2,400	Do do
English Girl's School	Wesleyan		61	61	960	Day School
Convent of the Good Shepherd	Roman Catholic	„	114	114	1,200	Boarding and Day School
Middle Class.						
St. John's	Church of England	110	102	212	1,800	Day Schools for children of European pensioned soldiers
St Joseph's	Roman Catholic	102		102	1,200	Boarding and Day School for the same class, but contains 24 natives who are not included in the attendance here given
St Patricks	Do do	41		41	960	Day School, contains 28 natives not included
Miss Bergusson's	Wesleyan	20	36	56	360	Principally a Day School (not strictly denominational)
Ordnance School	Church of England	30	17	47	480	Day School for children of Artificers in the Arsenal and other residents in the Fort
St Bartholomew's	Do do		30	30	480	Day School for girls in Mysore Has been recently re-opened after being closed for 1 year and 1 half on account of poor attendance The figures shew expected number of pupils
Lower Class						
Cantonment Orphanage	Do do	22	29	51	720	Boarding School
St Mark's Ragged School	Do do	26	26	52	180	Day School for children of Drummers in Native Regiments
	Total	566	509	1,075	16,980	

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Certain suggestions were submitted to the Madras Government in regard to the action to be taken in future in regard to the investigation of cases in which Military men may be concerned with the Civil population.—Communicated to Judicial Commissioner.	1st May 1874.	
2	Copy of Government of India No. 6—557, dated 24th April, on the subject of the term "Judicial Divisions" in the heading to column 2 of B—Judicial Statement I of the forms of Judicial Statistical Returns, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for opinion.	2nd do	
3	Notification appointing Mahabal Rao, Amildar, a Magistrate of the 3rd class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, and with additional powers under Sections 22 and 23, was gazetted, and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
4	Notification vesting U. Mangapati Naidu, Amildar and 3rd class Magistrate of the Gudibanda Taluk, under Sections 23 and 335 of the Act, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	5th do	
5	An application from the Agent, "Mysore Rajadhani Bank," soliciting that the provisions of Act V of 1866 may be extended to suits filed in Civil Courts by the Bank was forwarded to the Offg. Judicial Commissioner for report.	13th do	
6	An amended copy of the Rules for the reception and detention of lunatics in asylums in this Province was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for opinion.	Do do	
7	Notification empowering Gopal Krishnaiengar, Amildar of the Channarayapatna Taluk, to try and dispose of offences under Section 37 of the revised Forest Rules was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	16th do	
8	Notification vesting Venkatrangaiengar with the power to commit for trial under Section 23, Clause (*a*) 3, of Act X of 1872, as also to take down evidence in his own hand in the English language, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
9	Notification appointing Kuppusami Chetti, Peshkar, Mysore Taluk, a 3rd class Magistrate within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, and with additional powers under Sections 22 and 23 (*a*), was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
10	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to stay the execution in the case of one Sûr Pandit until further orders.	23rd do	
11	Extracts from a list received from Madras Government, giving the number of arms imported into this Province during 1873, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions.	29th do	
12	Letter from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with enclosures, forwarding rules proposed to be issued for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates, Bangalore, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for an expression of opinion on the various proposals made by the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *June* 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A note by the Amildar of Manjarabad on the native system of coffee cultivation was submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue Department.	1st May 1874.	
2	The Chief Commissioner's orders on the Municipal Budget of the Ashtagram Division, for 1874—75, were forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division and the Deputy Accountant General.	2nd do	
3	The Chief Commissioner's orders on the conduct of work in the Inam Department, during the quarter ending 31st December 1873, were communicated to the Superintendent.	4th do	
4	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 30th April 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Revenue Department.	8th do	
5	In forwarding papers on the subject, the Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions were requested to report without delay, how the determination of the Madras Government to adopt the provisions of the 1st article of the Partition Treaty as the basis of settlement of the line of boundary between the Madras Districts on the Western Coast and the Mysore Territory will affect the existing arrangements on the said frontier.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nagar Commissioner in connection with the *stall inamti* statement of his Division for 1872—73.	Do do	
7	Under explanation afforded by Nundydroog Commissioner, the remission of Rs. 5—3—5 from the *sayer* revenue of the Bangalore District for 1872—73 was sanctioned.	Do do	
8	The Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner relative to the acquisition of the land proposed to be taken up for a model farm.	Do do	
9	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, a refund bill for Rs. 495 --0--11 in execution case No. 4 of 1873 was sanctioned.	7th do	
10	The attention of the Nagar Commissioner was drawn to a falling off in the *sayer* revenue of the Shimoga District for the month of February 1874.	Do do	
11	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner the remission of certain assessment and the grant of fresh land in lieu of *Inam* lands and those taken up from jodi villages, for the formation of a fuel plantation, was sanctioned.	Do do	
12	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Government of India had sanctioned the remission of assessment on certain lands alienated to the Municipality of Bangalore as well as the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	grant of Government unoccupied land in exchange for certain service *Inams* taken up for the construction of a road.		
13	As solicited by the Nundydroog Division, the grant of a piece of land in lieu of an *Inam* land taken up for a road, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Superintendent of Inam Settlements.	7th May 1874.	
14	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to submit further information in regard to the construction of a native rest-house in the Hoskote Taluk.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner in regard to the *Inamti* accounts of his Division for 1872—73.	Do do	
16	A further report on the subject of the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs in view to the final disposal of the matter was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	11th do	
17	Three printed copies of the returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 30th April 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue Department, to replace manuscripts.	Do do	
18	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions in regard to the payment of compensation to certain ryots for excavations dug in their dry fields for the construction of the Kankanhalli road, were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
19	A statement of compensation proposed to be paid for the land taken up for the extension of the Government Farm at Kunigal, received from Nundydroog Commissioner was returned for resubmission with an explanation of the discrepancies pointed out. Communicated, to Military Assistant with copy of compensation statement for report whether he is prepared to meet the amount of the proposed compensation, and if the extent comprises *all* the land required by him.	13th do	
20	The season report for fortnight ending 14th May 1874 was signalled to Government of India, Revenue Department.	14th do	
21	Copy of a report regarding the cultivation of vanilla in this Province, received from Colonel Puckle, was submitted in reply to the Government of India, Revenue Department.	18th do	
22	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the grant of 1 acre, 26 guntas, 1½ yards of Government waste land to certain individuals, whose *Inam* lands have been taken up for the Chikballapur-Sidlagatta road was sanctioned.—Communicated to Superintendent of *Inam* Settlements.	Do do	
23	The Survey and Settlement Commissioner was requested to state what has been or is being done towards the re-settlement of the minor village servants in the Chitaldroog District.	19th do	
24	The Military Assistant was requested to state what arrangements could be made for furnishing detachments when required from the Barr Reserves for escorting Taluk *Irsals* to District Treasuries.	Do do	
25	As solicited, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was authorized to strike off revenue amounting to Rs. 3—15—8 from the accounts as irrecoverable.	Do do	
26	In reply, the Superintendent of Inam Settlements was requested to resubmit a statement giving amounts on account of *warg Inams* with certain additional information as pointed out.	21st do	
27	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was requested to cancel the resumption of a *kodigi inam* as it appears to have been restored by the *kodigidars* of the Chellapalli tanks.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
28	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th May, was forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue Department.	21st May 1874.	
29	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the transfer of a piece of land in the Heggaddevankote Taluk, required by the Palace Department, was sanctioned.	Do do	
30	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the transfer of a piece of waste land, applied for by the Conservancy Department, for constructing a depôt thereon was sanctioned.	Do do	
31	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner had no objection to the grant of a piece of land, for coffee cultivation as a special case, to Mr. R. C. Sanderson.	27th do	
32	In reply, the Inam Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner had no objection to the adoption of certain rules proposed by the Inam Superintendent relative to the grant of copies of Inam Registers if amended as pointed out.	Do do	
33	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was informed that the Chief Commissioner was pleased to grant *Kodigidar* Sham Rao a further period of six months for the repair of certain tanks, and that the *Inam* was to be restored to him.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Inam Commissioner was informed that the form of title-deed proposed to be issued for *Inam* villages, the holders of which have declined enfranchisement at the present registration, was approved by the Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
35	Three printed copies of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th May 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue Department, to replace manuscript.	29th do	
36	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the payment of Rs. 15—5—0 as compensation to one Doddachari for a piece of land taken up for the Marasandra plantation was sanctioned.	Do do	
37	The season report for fortnight ending 28th May 1874 was signalled to Government of India, Revenue Department.	Do do	
38	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the resumption of lands assessed at Rs. 87—6—8, situated in the bed of the Karanji Tank at Mysore, and to the payment of a compensation of Rs. 756—3—10 to their present occupants.	30th do	
39	A statement shewing particulars of lands proposed to be resumed and alienated to the Municipality of Mysore was submitted to the Foreign Department for sanction.	Do do	
40	In reply, the Commissioner of Ashtagram was informed that the Chief Commissioner had no objection to the grant of the Kotehalli and Butari Udve jungles in the Manjarabad Taluk to Colonel Primrose as a special case on the understanding that he should abide by such conditions as might hereafter be prescribed for coffee grants generally.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, a bill for Rs. 34 on account of extra allowance due to certain watchmen in the Mysore Range was sanctioned, and he was requested to submit a report shewing the period for which they will probably be required, if their services were still required.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd May 1874.	
2	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the Conservator of Forests and Nagar Commissioner relative to the felling of trees in the *kans* of Nagar for the purpose of providing wood suited to making sugar presses.	5th do	
3	In reply to Conservator of Forests, the Chief Commissioner's authority was conveyed to the substitution of a modified rule relating to the felling of wood required by the Public Works Department.	Do do	
4	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the free grant of wood in the Shikarpur and Anantapur Taluks whose houses have been destroyed by fire was sanctioned	9th do	
5	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the expenditure of Rs. 35 for putting up teakwood shelves in his Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	
6	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the sale by auction of three unserviceable baggage tents and the purchase of new ones in lieu from the Bangalore Central Jail was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
7	Notification granting Mr. Assistant Conservator D. E. Hutchins a month's examination leave from 15th instant was notified, and copy sent to Conservator of Forests.	15th do	
8	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that it was too early in the year to ask for an additional grant of Rs. 5,200 to cover the pay and travelling allowance of Mr. Daly, Assistant Conservator, who was transferred from British Burmah, which amount may probably be met from savings in working expenses from which an appropriation may be made hereafter if necessary.	16th do	
9	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was called upon to submit a report as to how Mr. Hicks was doing his work under Mr. Ludlow.	19th do	
10	Copy of Government of India No. 499, dated 9th May 1874, on the subject of the existing forest plantations in this Province, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for information.	20th do	
11	Two additional copies of the papers connected with the tramway and sleeper slides, constructed in the Jounsur Forest Division, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	27th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	The Chief Commissioner's observations relative to the working of the depôts in the Mysore District were communicated to the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.	27th May 1874.	
13	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was authorized to incur an expenditure of Rs. 50 to obtain legal opinion in a case decided against the Forest Department.	26th do	
14	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction for a further period of two months the keep of the pony purchased for the use of Circle Mutsaddis, the cost not exceeding Rs. 6 per mensem, and he was requested to report on the expediency of granting pony allowance to those subordinates.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	
15	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, sanction was conveyed to his striking off from the accounts a quantity of wood and bamboos misappropriated by Depôt Mutsaddi Ramasami at Periyapatna for which that subordinate was convicted.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Feb. 1874, Part II, No. 2.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *June* 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of school furniture at a cost of Rs. 330 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st May 1874.	
2	On the representation of the Deputy Accountant General, a gratuity of Rs. 340 on behalf of a peon in his Office was sanctioned.	2nd do	
3	A bill for Rs. 77—2—6, on account of a ghat tracer received from the Chief Engineer, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Chief Engineer.	4th do	
4	In reply, the Military Assistant was requested to make enquiries if the swords required for the Siledar Force could not be procured from the Madras or Calcutta Arsenals.	Do do	
5	On the representation of the Deputy Accountant General, a gratuity amounting to Rs. 250 on behalf of Bramhaiya, a shroff, was sanctioned.	Do do	
6	On the representation of the Deputy Accountant General, gratuities aggregating Rs. 119 and Rs. 44—8—10 to two servants were sanctioned.	Do do	
7	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the payment of a charge, submitted by the Military Assistant, being the pay of certain officers in the Siledar Force in excess of the scale to which the Force is to be reduced, as their continued employment for some further period was found necessary.	Do do	
8	Under explanation afforded by Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 19—8—6 to one Venkatachari was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
9	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, the purchase of certain Bengal and Bombay army lists for the use of his Office at a cost of Rs. 20—8—0 and Rs. 12 respectively per annum was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
10	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of half the cost of repairing certain temples was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, a bill amounting to Rs. 399—0—6 on account of back pay due to Shamaiengar, Revenue Sheristadar of the Shimoga District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
12	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, a superannuation pension of Rs. 7—8—0 per mensem on behalf of one Mahomed Davud, late Shekdar, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
3	Under circumstances represented by Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, the grant of a pension of Rs. 6—0—0 per mensem to Vaccinator Chauranna was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application in original.	7th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
14	The Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to report whether it was advisable to construct a separate feeding house at Anantapur in his Division.	7th May 1874.	
15	As solicited by the President, Town Municipal Commission, the payment of Rs. 568—8—0 to meet the cost of certain works was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	As requested, a sum of Rs. 67—0—6 was remitted to the Superintendent, Lawrence Asylum Press, in adjustment of his account.	8th do	
17	A transfer receipt for Rs. 21—6—0 in payment of two copies of Manuals, Index to the Acts, was forwarded to Messrs. Hay & Co, Calcutta.	Do do	
18	A transfer receipt for Rs. 26—0—0 in payment of 12 copies of "Health in India" was forwarded to Messrs. Thacker Vining & Co., Calcutta.	Do do	
19	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, a reappropriation statement amounting to Rs. 4,788—8—1 to meet the cost of certain works undertaken by the Mysore Municipality was sanctioned. —Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of statement.	Do do	
20	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 365 in payment of Lawyer's fees for conducting the prosecution of a criminal case on behalf of Government was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
21	As solicited by the Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court, a batta bill amounting to Rs. 106—8—0 on account of mileage from Sagar to Bangalore was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
22	Under circumstances represented, the sanction of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, was solicited to the grant of a pension and gratuity respectively to two Killedars (police officers) as also the general sanction of His Excellency in Council to the Chief Commissioner disposing of similar cases according to their merits.	Do do	
23	A bill for Rs. 74—11—0, being cost incurred on account of 1,500 lbs of cotton seed supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, Wardah, was forwarded to Colonel Boddam for compliance.	9th do	
24	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, a pension of Rs. 4—5—4 per mensem on behalf of Shenkrappa, a Revenue Accountant, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
25	Copy of communication from the Deputy Accountant General, stating that Rs. 20,000 paid for the purchase of land for the Model Farm at Bangalore has been adjusted from savings in the Budget grants for 1873—74, was forwarded to Nundydroog Commissioner for information.	Do do	
26	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the payment of Rs. 50—12—0, being pension due to the late Ram Rao, Sheristadar of the Sar Amin's Court, to the heirs of the deceased, was sanctioned —Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	
27	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, the appropriation of Rs. 119—10—7, being excess expenditure during the past year on account of the taluk lock-ups in the Kadur District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	
28	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the temporary employment of an extra establishment of a Warrant Writer and two Amins at a cost of Rs. 35 per mensem was sanctioned for six months. —Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
29	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the grant of a pension of Rs. 12—1—7 per mensem on behalf of Kasi Narayan Rao, late Sheristadar of the Ashtagram Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	13th May 1874.	
30	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, an estimate amounting to Rs. 648 for repairing the Barr lines at Chitaldroog was sanctioned.	Do do	
31	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, an arrear of tax amounting to Rs. 193—11—1 being written off the accounts was sanctioned.	Do do	
32	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs 1,607—0—0 for the construction of two latrines in the town of Mysore.	Do do	
33	The Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the reduction in the police now being made, were communicated to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
34	On the representation of the Deputy Accountant General, an invalid pension of Rs 66—15—3, on behalf of Rangadham Rao, late Amildar of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, was sanctioned.	16th do	
35	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to consider in good time the steps that should be taken with regard to the future supply of Mysore stamp labels, the dies of which have been inadvertently destroyed by the Accountant General, Madras.	Do do	
36	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the payment of Rs 4 per mensem for renting a house for the Kanarese School at Shimoga was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
37	Copy of Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 962, G., requesting that, in the statement of expenditure incurred during the recent Camp of Exercise, a column of remarks may be added shewing opposite each item, the cause of expenditure and its connection with the Camp, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for early submission of the information therein called for.	Do do	
38	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the disbursement of Rs. 480 for the purchase of reference books and prizes for the High School was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
39	As requested by Nundydroog Commissioner, certain sanctioned estimates for the repair of temples in the fort and town of Anekal were forwarded.	Do do	
40	As solicited by the Officiating Superintendent of Inam Settlements, the entertainment of a sweeper on Rs. 3 per mensem for a further period of six months, from 1st April 1874, was sanctioned.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for October 1873 "Finl." No.
41	As solicited by the Superintendent, Mysore Museum, the permanent appointment of two clerks entertained on the death of the Curator in October last was sanctioned.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for October 1873 "Genl." No.
42	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner regarding a proposed increase in the present number of Revenue peons and Daffedars in the Tumkúr and Kolar Districts.	19th do	
43	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, the purchase of a soldiers' shed at Rampur for Rs. 60—4—0, to be utilized as a Police Station in the event of outposts being established hereafter, was sanctioned.	Do do	
44	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 304 for improving the sanitary condition of the village of Choradi was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
45	As requested a bill for Rs. 62—9—2 in adjustment of charges incurred in Madras in landing and despatching Europe stores was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	20th May 1874.	
46	In reply, the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund Committee, Bangalore, was requested to communicate the thanks of the Chief Commissioner to the Executive Committee for their labors in raising subscriptions, and to express his regret that a grant from State funds to supplement the amount of private subscription could not be authorized.	Do do	
47	On the representation of the Military Assistant, an increased pension of Rs. 11—10—8 on behalf of Peshkar Ram Rao was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
48	As submitted by the Military Assistant, the transfer of 35 officers and men of the Mysore Siledar Force who had elected for pension was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
49	On the representation of the Deputy Accountant General, the disbursement of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 132 to a peon in his Office was sanctioned.	Do do	
50	As requested by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain Kanarese works at an aggregate of Rs. 500 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
51	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, the payment of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 102 to a peon in the Chief Commissioner's establishment was sanctioned.	Do do	
52	As solicited by Colonel Puckle, the erection of a walk in the Lal Bagh, estimated to cost Rs. 420, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
53	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, a supplemental gratuity roll amounting to Rs. 130 for a first class Police Daffedar and a peon of the Haribar Taluk, Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.	22nd do	
54	On the representation of the Amche Bakshi, the grant of pensions and gratuities on behalf of certain Amche officials was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
55	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the grant of pensions on behalf of two individuals considered unfit for further service was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
56	On the representation of the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, a pension of Rs. 5 on behalf of 1st class Vaccinator Kupsami Naidu was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General	23rd do	
57	The Inam Commissioner was informed that Colonel Meade had been pleased to authorize him sanctioning contingent expenses incurred by the Superintendent of Inams up to a limit of Rs. 50—0—0.	Do do	
58	As solicited by Amche Bakshi, a bill for Rs. 561—15—8, being value of canvas cloth required for making up bags for the Amche Department for 1874—75, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
59	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of a sum of Rs. 50—10—8 to the Amins and peons of the Bangalore Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th do	
60	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, the payment of Rs. 61—0—0 to the Shanbhogs of the Mudugal Magani for 1872—73 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
61	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the payment of Rs. 13—10—0, being subscription to be paid in advance for 1874—75 for a Hindustani paper, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th May 1874.	
62	The monthly statement of cash balances for 1st May 1874 was returned to the Deputy Accountant General with thanks.	Do do	
63	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the disbursement of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 208 to Kotval, Sheik Jalal, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	27th do	
64	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the purchase of a Madras Almanac for Rs. 3—7—0 for Office use was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
65	A return of Uncovenanted European servants attached to this Office was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
66	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 181—8—10, being balance of the estate of one Muni Manjaiya of the town of Magadi, credited to Government, was sanctioned.	29th do	
67	As solicited by the Officiating Superintendent of Inam Settlements, the entertainment of 3 compositors temporarily at a cost of Rs. 20 per mensem to complete the printing of Quit-rent Registers was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
68	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the refund of Rs. 760—14—11 erroneously credited in the Treasury accounts under the head "Public Works Contributions."—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th do	
69	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to a bill for Rs. 54—7—6 payable to certain *Inamdars* in the Gudibanda and late Ambajidurga Taluk of the Kolar District on account of *sayer* revenue collected in their villages for 1872—73.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Notification granting Major Stewart six weeks' privilege leave, and appointing Captain Morant to conduct the current duties of the office, was gazetted, and copy sent to Military Assistant.	1st May 1874.	
2	Colonel Boddam was requested to furnish the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, with certain grass seed applied for.	Do do	
3	Copy of Government of India, Revenue Secretary's communication, asking for additional information relative to the cultivation of the Vanilla plant, was forwarded to Colonel Puckle for attention.	2nd do	
4	A copy of the Chief Commissioner's Review on the Annual Administration Report for 1872 by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals was forwarded to that officer.	Do do	
5	Ten printed copies of the catalogue of books registered in this Province for quarter ending 31st March 1874, together with two copies of each of the books entered therein, were submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	5th do	
6	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was informed that men required by the Revenue Survey parties in his District should either be furnished by the Revenue Department from the Taluk Establishment or specially entertained by the Survey Department itself.	Do do	
7	A Bye-law prohibiting persons afflicted with loathsome diseases from vending articles of consumption in the public markets, was returned to the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission for resubmission with certain additions.	6th do	
8	Copies of the Report on the Mysore General Census of 1871 were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions for distribution.	Do do	
9	In reply, the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission was informed that the orders passed by the Chief Commissioner in the Department of Public Works, dated 9th July 1873, forbidding the grant of licenses for burials in churches without the previous sanction of the Government, were to be considered final.	7th do	
10	A tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for April 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
11	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was requested to submit a fresh draft notification of appointments in the grade of Amildar caused by the death of Lakshmiaarsaiya.	Do do	
12	The Inam Superintendent was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of a revision proposed to be made in a draft form of cash certificate.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals was informed that the dismissal of Hospital Assistant Ramasami from the Subordinate Medical Service was sanctioned.	8th May 1874.	
14	Copy of a communication from Nagar Commissioner, requesting a supply of Hingunghat Cotton seed, was forwarded to Colonel Boddam for consideration as to the quantity necessary for carrying on an experiment.	Do do	
15	A printed copy of the Proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India held on the 15th April 1874, was forwarded to Colonel Boddam for perusal and return.	Do do	
16	Copy of a communication from the District Magistrate of North Arcot, advocating the adoption of certain restrictive measures to be adopted on the part of the authorities in this Province towards the Lambanis and other wandering tribes when they migrate to the coast, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for opinion.	Do do	
17	The despatch of certain Administration Reports, &c., applied for, was intimated to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.	Do do	
18	Notification appointing certain gentlemen Municipal Commissioners was gazetted, and copy sent to President, Municipal Board.	Do do	
19	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner as to the extent of land proposed to be granted free to certain ryots for the construction of a new village.	Do do	
20	Two copies of the Mysore Civil List as it stood on the 1st April 1874 were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	9th do	
21	The sanction of the Government of India, Foreign Department, was solicited to the permanent remission of Rs. 0—8—9 on a piece of land proposed to be granted to certain ryots as building sites.	Do do	
22	In reply, the Military Assistant was requested to submit an indent on Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the number of swords required for the Siledar Force.	Do do	
23	In reply, Colonel Boddam was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the continued employment of his native assistant for a further period of six months from 16th February 1874.	11th do	
24	The Military Assistant was requested to state whether a Public Treasury Chest was kept in his office for the custody of public funds connected with the Force under his control, and if so, if it was analogous to a Regimental Treasure Chest of an ordinary British Regiment.	12th do	
25	In reply, Colonel Boddam was informed that the explanation submitted by him as to the cost of his agricultural experiments was considered satisfactory, and he was instructed as to the future cost to be incurred on crops.	Do do	
26	The annual return of presses worked, and newspapers or periodicals published, during 1873—74, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
27	The Collector of Chandish was requested to forward to Colonel Boddam 100 lbs of wheat seed for experimental cultivation in this Province.—Communicated to Colonel Boddam in reply.	15th do	*Vide* P for m of Ma 1874 General
28	The Deputy Commissioner, Wurda, was requested to forward 200lbs of cotton seed in addition to the quantity already indented for.	Do do	
29	The Director of Public Instruction was requested to enter the name of Mr. D. E. Hutchins as a candidate for the Kanarese examination to be held in July next.—Communicated to Conservator of Forests.	16th do	

	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	The early orders of the Government of India, Foreign Department, were solicited on this Office No. 3—30 of 15th ultimo regarding Mysore Budget estimate for current year.	16th May 1874.	
	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India relative to the scale of establishment for the new Civil Hospital at Mysore.	Do do	
3	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, on certain proposed modifications in the forms of Statistical Returns prescribed for use in the Annual Reports of the Registration Department.	18th do	
3	Copy of a report from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, on the mail robbery which took place on the 13th idem near the village of Hadikekatte in his District, was forwarded to the Post Master General.	Do do	
34	In reply, Colonel Puckle was informed that a communication from him submitting certain remarks on Mr. Hem Chunder Kerr's Report on the cultivation of Jute, &c. in Bengal, would be circulated and attention drawn to the suggestions contained in it.	19th do	
35	Copy of Colonel Puckle's letter was communicated to Colonel Boddam, and he was requested to state whether anything could be done towards giving effect to the experimental cultivation therein proposed.	Do do	
36	Notification granting Major T. Clarke 30 days' subsidiary leave was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
37	In reply, an explanation received from Colonel Boddam, relative to certain claims preferred against him by certain parties in England, was forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George.	Do do	
38	Notification re-appointing Puttaiya, a 3rd grade Amildar, and posting him to the Kolar District, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Nundydroog Commissioner.	20th do	
39	Notification granting B. Gangaiya, Amildar of Kavaledurga five months' leave on private affairs was gazetted, and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
40	Copy of Proceedings of Government of Madras, calling upon the Director of Public Instruction in that Presidency to supply the Inspector of Schools in Bangalore with a form in which the report on the Military Orphans was to be submitted, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	21st do	
41	Copies of Chief Commissioner's Diary of Proceedings for April 1874 were forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign, Financial and Home Departments.	Do do	
42	The Superintendent of the Lal Bagh was requested to forward 720 lbs of Sorgho seed to Colonel Boddam for distribution.—Communicated to Colonel Boddam.	Do do	
43	The Government of India, Foreign Department, were solicited to state whether the Administration Reports of this Province and Coorg might issue.	Do do	
44	The Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, was requested to furnish samples of the paper, &c., indented for by him in his No. 3148—588, dated 10th September 1873.	22nd do	
45	Copy of a communication from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Coffee Planters' Association, Manjrabad, suggesting, for reasons stated, the desirability of adopting some uniform system for the adequate punishment of	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	parties convicted of coffee stealing, was forwarded to Ashtagram Commissioner for report of the particulars of the case in such of the instances quoted.—Communicated in reply to Honorary Secretary, Planters' Association.		
46	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the adoption of his recommendation to defer the submission of his report relative to the destruction of wild animals up to the 15th July 1875.	22nd May 1874.	
47	Eighteen copies of the Report on the Mysore General Census of 1871 were forwarded to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for distribution to the newspapers.	Do do	
48	An application from Captain Maltby for two years' furlough on private affairs was transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George.	23rd do	
49	Copy of a return, received from the Government of India, relative to permission having been accorded to Mr. Waters to return to duty, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	
50	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were instructed to submit weekly season reports on the weather, crops and public health in future.	Do do	
51	Copy of a communication from the Bombay Government, enquiring whether any families skilled in the art of sericulture could be induced to migrate to Candish on certain terms, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for report.	Do do	
52	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, sanction was accorded to Mr. Marsden, Officiating Inspector of Schools, 2nd Circle, appearing for examination in Hindustani in July next.	Do do	
53	In reply, the thanks of the Chief Commissioner were communicated to Doctor Nicholson for his labors in the experimental destruction of venomous snakes in Bangalore, and that under the circumstances Colonel Meade felt disposed to concur in his views that no good results would accrue by the payment of reward for their destruction.—Communicated to President, Municipal Commission.	Do do	
54	In reply, the Government of India were informed of the construction put on to the heading "Judicial Divisions" in Column 2 of B.—Judicial Statement No. 1.	Do do	
55	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to the Inam Commissioner on the Progress Report of his Department for quarter ending 31st March 1874.	Do do	
56	The Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Department Public Works was requested to issue orders to place the services of a competent Surveyor at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, for the purpose of aiding in the preparation of plans, &c., in connection with the boundary dispute between South Canara and this Province.	Do do	
57	In reply, the attention of the Under-Secretary to the Government of Madras, Pension Department; was drawn to the letter from the Chief Secretary to his Government, reporting that Mr. Garrett, the late Director of Public Instruction in this Province, was entitled to a gratuity of Rs. 2,250 for his services to the Madras Government as Kanarese Translator.	27th do	
58	A statement of charges incurred in connection with the Camp of Exercise, giving particulars of each item in column of remarks, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
59	The Government of India, Home Department, were informed that five copies of the Administration Report for 1872—73 had been despatched through the Secretary in the Foreign Department, and that five additional copies were posted to-day.	27th May 1874.	
60	Copy of Government of India, Home Department, No. 1425, dated 19th instant, explaining what Column 9 in the Vagrancy Return is intended to shew and how, the figures given in it are to be obtained, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for guidance.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for April 1874, Part II, General No.
61	The Honorary Secretary to the Catholic School of Industry was requested to make up certain peons' and lascars' clothing.	Do do	
62	In reply, a report by Colonel Puckle, giving further information relative to Vanilla cultivation, was submitted to the Government of India, Agricultural Department.	Do do	
63	The Government of the Mauritus were solicited to furnish the Chief Commissioner with such detailed information as to the cultivation of Vanilla as may be obtainable.	Do do	
64	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the appointment of Mr. D'Souza to officiate as Amildar of the 5th class provisionally was sanctioned.	Do do	
65	A proposition statement for increasing the salary of the Head Master of the Taluk English School at Chikmagalur, was submitted to the Government of India, Home Department.	29th do	
66	An indent in duplicate for swords and scabbards required for the Mysore Siledar Horse was forwarded to the Financial Department for submission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council at an early date.	30th do	
67	The attention of the Chief Commissioner having been drawn to the subject, the Commissioners of Divisions were requested to report whether or not it was possible to obtain tangible security from temple servants for the due preservation of jewellery and other property belonging to temples in which they were employed.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Certain proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for utilizing the surplus of allotment for education from the Local Fund cess were sanctioned subject to certain remarks.	4th May 1874.	
2	Copy of Government of India, Home Department No. 176, dated 27th April, on the subject of the building grant to the Wesleyan Girls' School at Siddikatte, and an additional grant-in-aid to the Cantonment Orphanage at Bangalore, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction to report on the point noted in para 2.	5th do	
3	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the distribution of the sum of Rs. 20, authorized for the Hindustani Schools at Dodballapur and Húnsúr by the Government of India, to the Head Master and others was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.